

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904.

NO. 27.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
3:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:04 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:53 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 2:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South	7:53	4:05
" South	12:03	7:03

MAIL CLOSURE.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:40	12:00
South	7:45	3:55

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
404. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
M. M. Grauer	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
J. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
As. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
A. B. Gilbert	Redwood City



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

WEEK'S NEWS

REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented In Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week In a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

William Volkmar, United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, died last week.

It is reported that Count Torneilli, Italian Ambassador to France, will shortly retire and be succeeded by Prince Prospero Colonna.

An avalanche from the Spitzhorn swept the hamlet of Muehlbach, Switzerland. The inhabitants were asleep at the time and thirteen were killed.

Storey A. Weaver, author of the Weaver system of sight reading in music, which is in general use in the public schools, died at Westfield, Mass., last week.

Professor Thomas R. Vickroy, well known among educators as an advocate of phonetic spelling, is dead at his home in St. Louis from heart disease, aged 71 years.

Henry Eggert, an eccentric botanist, whose wealth is estimated at \$100,000, was found dead in his home at East St. Louis, Illinois. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver.

A train on the Transcaucasian Railway was held up between Novo-Senkai and Abashy, Russia, by four men, who entered the mail car, after binding the officials, escaping with registered letters and valuables worth \$50,000.

Emil Paur of Dresden, Germany, the musical conductor, signed a contract last week to direct the Pittsburgh orchestra for the next three seasons in consideration of \$10,000 per season of twenty-five weeks, beginning in October.

An accident occurred in the La Blanc mine near Pachucha, Hidalgo, Mexico, last week, in which twelve miners lost their lives. A cable attached to a cage broke, precipitating the cage and passengers to the bottom, 350 meters.

It is positively asserted at St. Petersburg that the Circum-Baikal Railroad was completed a few days ago. Construction trains can now pass around the lake, but the line will not be opened to troop trains or passenger traffic for two months.

The Emperor of Korea wants to spend \$2,500,000 in the reconstruction of the imperial palace, which was recently destroyed by fire, but because of the wretched financial condition of the country, he has been advised not to undertake this great expenditure.

Officials of the Garment Workers' Union in New York City have declared that if the manufacturers persist in carrying out the resolution favoring an "open shop," which was adopted a few days ago, 60,000 unionists will be called out in the Eastern cities.

Vicente Lucban, who was an active leader of the insurgents on the Island of Samar in 1900, and Cyetano Lucban, his brother, who was formerly secretary of the Filipino revolutionary Junta at Hongkong, have been sentenced each to five years' imprisonment for conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The Supreme Court at Springfield, Illinois, in the case of the Weare Commission Company of Chicago has affirmed a decision of the County Circuit Court and the Appellate Court, holding that transactions in grain where actual delivery of grain is not intended are illegal. The Weare Company is a brokerage concern, and was fined on a charge of running a bucket shop.

The population of Vladivostok is in want of the most necessary kinds of provisions and in consequence of the flooded rivers, which interrupt communication, it is impossible to furnish them supplies. There is also a scarcity of money. Many inhabitants, particularly the women and children, are leaving the city, abandoning their property, which they are unable to sell. Half of the houses in Vladivostok

are empty and the civilian population is already reduced to 5000.

Chicago papers announce that the Standard Oil Company has planned to lay a pipe line from Texas to New York, with branch lines radiating to the various oil fields. In this way the entire oil production of the United States is to be handled. As an adjunct to this enterprise refineries will be erected at convenient intervals. The cost of pumping oil is said to be about one-tenth of that of shipping it by rail.

The correspondent of the Paris Temps at Constantinople says that on the occasion of the last audience, which the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, had with the Sultan, he insisted upon the payment of \$4,000,000 long due to Russia for arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity. Such a demand at such a moment, the dispatch adds, leads to the belief that Russian diplomacy is preparing the way for other demands.

Consul Kehl, at Stettin, reports to Washington that the Prussian Ministry of Commerce has issued the following order: "In the interest of an equitable mode of procedure, we will, following the precedence of other Federal States, but with the understanding that such cases are now pending before the courts are not being reflected upon, until further notice, through the officials connected with the control of food products, make no objection to a maximum of 0.125 per cent of sulphurous acid in evaporated fruits, but in all cases where a higher per cent of sulphurous acid is found, criminal proceedings should be instituted, in accordance with the requirements of the law of May 14, 1879."

Dr. Lorenzo J. Kohnstamm, a traveler, philosopher and physician of reputation, is dead at New York in a hospital for the insane. Four years ago he suddenly retired from a practice yielding thousands of dollars annually. He was a member of medical societies of Paris, Vienna, Brussels and Berlin, and his strange action attracted considerable attention. Removing with his family to another part of the city, the doctor practically disappeared from the society of even his most intimate friends. Two years later he called at Bellevue Hospital, where he desired to become a patient. Then he explained his retirement. In 1900, he said, he had noticed symptoms of paresis in himself, and by retiring had endeavored to stay it as far as possible.

Damage suits aggregating \$155,000 have been filed against the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Federal Court at Salt Lake City, Utah. The three suits are the outcome of the disastrous dynamite explosion on the Lucin cut-off, February 19th, when a score or more persons were killed, most of them being Greek laborers.

Snowslides are reported from almost every point in the interior of British Columbia. The most serious occurred at the Silver Cup mine, in the Lardens district. A slide 1200 feet wide came down the mountain side, carrying away blacksmith shops, ore sheds, a quantity of ore, 166 feet of tramway and killed a miner named John Marable. The total damage will be \$65,000.

Important oil discoveries have been made on the International line near Douglas, A. T. Hundreds of people have visited the new field. Experts who have been on the ground say the strike bids fair to be one of the important ones of the West. Already arrangements have been made to erect derricks on the fields, and work will be pushed extensively until the country is thoroughly prospected.

John Hunter, a miner, who has been working in the vicinity of Reno, Nev., for several months past, killed himself at Reno by shooting in the head. He had just finished playing a game of billiards with a friend. Going behind the bar in the absence of the bartender he picked up the latter's revolver and fired before friends could interfere. He was sick and despondent.

A. M. Deming, an English stockman from Cape Colony, who has been in Japan for some months, is in Seattle, commissioned to purchase 10,000 horses in the Pacific Northwest to be sent to Japan. Deming explains that army demands have drained the country of all available horses, and that animals are required not only to take their places in peaceful avocations, but to supply remounts for the cavalry. Deming will endeavor to get all the horses required in Oregon and Washington and will locate supply depots, as was done when England was buying horses here for the South African war.

The finding of the body of Dennis Maher in the Sullivan-Kelly ditch near the Riverside flour mill near Reno has given rise to the report that there is a gang of murderers in Reno and that Maher's death makes the fifth victim of their deadly work. Four bodies have been found almost at the same place within the past few months. It is a deserted place, crossed by an old wooden bridge. The theory is that the murderers laid in wait for their victim, and when he reached the bridge knocked him

down and threw his body into the stream. Another theory is that Maher in crossing the bridge grew faint, lost his balance and fell in. The officers are now working on the case.

Engineer Godfrey and Fireman William Grayson were injured in a wreck on the Washington and Columbia River Railroad's Pasco train several miles west of Walla Walla, Wash. General Manager Joseph McCabe, who was on the train, was slightly hurt, as were two or three others. The accident was due to a washout on Mud creek caused by a severe storm. The engine went into the creek and Godfrey and Grayson were pulled out of the water. The express car was also thrown off.

Bog rushes are now being planted on a site near Elmhurst on the banks of San Leandro creek, by the University of California agricultural experiment station, co-operating with the Oakland Board of Trade. Professor Arnold V. Stubenrauch, who is attending to the work, hopes to raise a tule high and thick enough to render it serviceable for the manufacture of matting, the ultimate purpose being to develop a new industry for the bay shores and meet Japanese competition in an important branch of trade.

Each kind will be watched in order to find the variety that will produce the rush that will grow over three feet long from root to tassel. It will take some two years to complete the tests.

The bog rush grows best on marshy lands, moist, sandy and springy. Thousands of acres along the bay in Alameda county answer to this description. The Eastern concerns have guaranteed to the Oakland Board of Trade that they will purchase the product of 10,000 acres and more, if it develops that conditions are promising enough to warrant their starting factories in this county.

SAMURAI CUSTOM IN VOGUE.

Japanese Volunteers Sign Applications With Their Own Blood.

Tokio.—The War Office here is flooded with thousands of applications from Japanese of all ages and every condition of life for permission to go to the front and fight. These applications are from time-expired soldiers as well as from young boys, and the ages of the applicants range from 14 to 70 years. They are following the Samurai custom and sign their applications with their own blood, and several applications written entirely in the blood of the would-be fighters have been received. None of these volunteers have been accepted as yet.

The War Department officials are much gratified at this evidence of the desire of the people to assist in the war. The applications have been filed away, and if volunteers are needed these applicants will be given the first opportunities to go to the front. The officials believe that the country would find it easy to obtain a half-million volunteers.

Chinese Labor Scarce in the Northwest.

Vancouver, B. C.—There is a shortage of Chinese labor in British Columbia. Owing to the head tax of \$500, none are coming into the country, and many Chinese laborers have gone into the Canadian Northwest Territory, the large number of new settlers enabling them to secure high wages. The canneries are finding great difficulty in obtaining Chinese to perform the customary work during the approaching salmon season.

Sues for Heavy Damages.

Seattle.—George H. Melse has brought suit against the Alaska Commercial Company for \$75,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received while he was working as a stevedore on the steamer Bertha a out a year ago. He asserts that he was permanently injured by a swing load of freight falling on him.

Killed on a Freight Train.

Helena, Mont.—Michael Ries of Columbus, Mont., while on the way to Bozeman on a freight train was accosted by a stranger, who attempted to rob him. A scuffle ensued in which the stranger shot and killed Ries. The murderer jumped from the train and is still at large.

Drowned in Surf at Waikiki.

Honolulu.—W. S. Crouch, who arrived here on the steamer Korea, was drowned while bathing in the surf at Waikiki. Many bathers saw the drowning and an unsuccessful effort was made to rescue Crouch. Crouch's wife and two children are in Rochester, N. Y.

Where proper care is exercised, the life of a peach tree is from twelve to fifteen years.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Governor Pardee has issued a warrant for the requisition of Joe Godley, a colored man, who is wanted for murder in Kansas. Godley was recently captured in San Jose, where he is now held.

T. Maravich was killed and John Rapanich was seriously injured at the Sugar Pine mills near Madera by a tree, which was felled close to a cabin in which they took refuge from the rain. The men lived in Fresno.

The Federal Grand Jury sitting at Los Angeles returned five indictments against H. T. Hays, former cashier of the Orange Growers' National Bank of Riverside. Three of the indictments charge falsification of accounts and two misappropriation of the funds of the bank.

Harry Williams, who confessed to the theft of four horses and pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny brought against him, has been sentenced by Judge Nutter of Stockton to eight years in San Quentin on the first charge and nine on the second, which begins at the expiration of the first sentence.

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MOVE TO SAVE CALIFORNIA'S WALNUT CROP

Growers' Association Gives University \$3,000 for Experimental Purposes.

Berkeley.—In an attempt to save the walnut crops from the ravages of the dread disease known as the black blight the Walnut Growers' Association has just appropriated \$3000 for experimentation by the scientists of the agricultural department of the University of California. With this money the scientists expect to accomplish such results as will save the growers from the large annual loss they have suffered ever since the blight struck the trees of California.

The walnut blight is not new. It is present wherever walnut groves exist. A war has been waged upon it for several years by Newton B. Pierce of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has devoted much of his time to an attempt to eradicate the pest.

The blight manifests itself by discoloring the leaves and limbs of the trees and destroying the shell. The principal loss comes through the destruction of the shell, which leaves the meat of the nut exposed and thus reduces the chances of the grower for selling it. The meat remains palatable, but the appearance of the shell indicates that the contents are decayed so that the growers are compelled to throw to waste a large portion of the crop they cannot sell each year.

BLACK BLIGHT INJURES THE NUTS

Pest Attacks Fruit and Causes Annual Losses to the Owners of Valuable Groves.—Believe Remedy Can Be Found.

FINDS DOCUMENT FROM EXPLORER

Russian Officer Discovers Papers Left By Baron Toll.

St. Petersburg.—The last document left by Baron Toll, the Arctic explorer, from whom nothing has been heard directly since he left the yacht Zeria, in 1902, and started for Bennett island, and who is believed to have perished in the Arctic ocean, has been found by Lieutenant Kolchak.

It is dated at Paul Keppan bay, Bennett island, November 11, 1902, and is as follows:

"Accompanied by Astronomer Seeburg and two traders, I left the winter quarters of the Zeria, in Nirpich bay, on June 7th. We proceeded by the northern shore of Kotelnay and Thaddeus islands to Cape Visoki, and on July 13th we headed for Bennett island. The ice was rather broken on July 25th, and we prepared to take to native boats. Here we killed the last of our dogs. The ice floe on which we camped carried us, in four and one-half days, forty-eight miles on our course, but bearing off, we left it on July 31st, crossing the remaining twenty-three miles to Bennett island, landing on August 3d at Cape Emma." The document in conclusion says:

"We are leaving a number of recording photographic instruments, and start today for the south, provisioned for fourteen to twenty days. All are well. We are in 76 degrees 38 minutes north, 149 degrees 42 minutes east."

"BARON TOLL."

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The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

"Offensive partisanship" on the part of a postmaster is measured not by its activity but by its direction.

It seems a pity that Elijah Dowie and King Solomon could not meet. They would have some very interesting reminiscences.

It has been found that the Sierra Nevada mountains are 3,000,000 years old. As far as can be learned they are still in first-class repair, too.

A Texas man who was expelled from church thrashed two preachers. It is as difficult to take religion from a Texas man as it is to get him to take it.

"Are we a civilized people?" asks the Kansas City Journal. Speaking for the country generally, we are, but there are times when we don't seem to stay put, as it were.

Venezuela, too, is kicking about the decision of The Hague arbitration tribunal. However, it was not expected Venezuela would be pleased with any sort of decision which involved the payment of money by that government.

Speaking of heart failure, a story comes of a boy who suffered from it and died while he was undergoing a perfectly just and well-merited spanking at the hands of a parent. Every boy should cut out this deplorable story of parental atrocity and paste it on the visor of his little cap.

The commissary general of the army, having thoroughly investigated the subject, approves of hash as proper food for the soldiers. This judgment is justified by that of mankind generally, more unjustly and more unreasonably abused than good, sound hash. It deserves to be eliminated from the list of bywords and decorated with the blue ribbon.

And now another backset is given to matrimony during the leap year of 1904. The London Lancet is urging that young men undergo an intellectual test before being allowed to marry. How many young men would present themselves for examination, and how many could stand the test? The girls are inquiring whether they will have to take the first on the eligible list and then the next, and what they will do when the eligible list is exhausted.

The Hawaiian national hymn is making progress round the world, and soon it will be like the British Empire, on which the sun never sets. It was introduced a few years ago at Yale University, where it is known as the "Boo" song. A Yale graduate took it to Japan, and taught it to the Japanese soldiers, who liked it, and may even now be trying to "boo" the Russian bear with it. Another Yale man set patriotic words to it, and the Macedonians use it as a war-song, to arouse enthusiasm in their fight against the Turk.

John Austen wrote to her sister in 1813, "I have determined to trim my lilac sarsenet with black satin ribbon, just as my China crape is, sixpenny width at the bottom, three-penny or fourpenny at top. Ribbon trimmings are all the fashion at Bath. With this addition it will be a very useful gown, happy to go anywhere." Emerson quotes, "with admiring submission," the experience of the lady who declared that "the sense of being perfectly well-dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquillity which religion is powerless to bestow." So the clever woman and the philosopher pay their tribute to the spell of dress. Any woman who has qualms of conscience at the amount of time and thought she must give to her clothes may gather cheer from the innocent pleasure so genuine a nature as Miss Austen's found in the simple task of making a gown "happy to go anywhere." The woman who has compassed the art of making that kind of a gown has done herself a large service and the world no small one. We should have "admired" to see Miss Austen attired in the lilac sarsenet with the black satin ribbon. We may be sure that not only was the gown happy to go anywhere, but that the wearer was happy in it, and that the company was happy to have her. A gentle word, a charitable act, a difficult sacrifice are each more easy in a well-fitting and becoming dress. Perhaps it may be a sign of our servitude to earth that this should be so; but while we live here we are bound to look facts in the face, and cherish the ideal of the "happy" gown.

A Boston expert has been making exhaustive researches into the home life of hundreds of families in all parts of the country. He wanted to know how the average family spent their income. He found folks who ate themselves into poverty; others who starved in order to dress; people who wasted hard-earned dollars, and one fact that seems bigger than all the rest. According to his figures the average family of moderate means pays from 20 to 25 per cent of their gross income to the landlord. In other words, the breadwinner works nearly or quite one-fourth of his time for the privilege of a roof to cover his head. It is a wonder that more young married men do not buy homes. They can do it if they will. It only takes a little pluck, a little daring and some self-denial. Modern methods of easy payments

have actually made it possible to pay for a home as you now pay rent. A home is an anchor. A rented apartment can never be anything more than a temporary place of abode. The question of moving comes up often. The man who owns a home wants to improve it. He has flowers and vines and a well-kept lawn. The sense of possession and ownership makes his chest stick out a bit. He is an actual part of the city in which he lives, and he and his wife and children are all interested in making it the city beautiful. There is another side to it. The purchase of a home is almost all profit. The head of the family saves money because he must save money or lose his home. He applies dollars to the mortgage that would otherwise have been frittered away in a manner that even he couldn't account for. Money melts more easily than snow in July. He makes payments by cutting down on luxuries, cigars, theater tickets, drinks, street car rides, etc. There is more economy in the house, for often the wife saves better than the man. And saving for a home often brings husband and wife closer together. That is a fact. Where two persons are following the same idea and are imbued with the same ambition there has to be a community of interest and sympathy. If you will talk this over with your wife she will say: "That is just what I have been saying for years. We can own a home if we will make up our minds to do it." And she is right.

"Cotton is king" was once a familiar saying; but in the realm of business which the great white staple was supposed to govern there rose a rival claimant, a pretender it may be, but at any rate a strong one, and then it was proclaimed that "Iron is king." A writer in a New York newspaper, in reviewing the business situation and presenting some figures of the international commerce of the United States, declares that neither cotton nor iron is king, but that the real, the great monarch, is agriculture. The annual report of Secretary Wilson shows how true this is. It is only casually that the Secretary calls attention to the fact that the people of the United States—eighty millions of them—not only sustained themselves last year, but contributed food and the raw materials for manufactures by which many other millions of people in foreign countries were sustained. He quickly passes to a consideration of the so-called "balance of trade." This, as he shows, exhibits a peculiarity which "seems to have escaped the attention of the public," namely, that it is always a farmer's balance of trade. During the year 1903 the imports of the United States, other than of agricultural products, exceeded the exports by fifty-six million dollars. That is, there was a balance of trade unfavorable to the United States to that amount. But when the traffic in agricultural products is included, how different is the story! Instead of a balance of fifty-six millions against the United States, the figures become three hundred and sixty-seven millions in favor. As if these figures were not impressive enough, Secretary Wilson goes on to give those for the last fourteen years, in lump sums. Were agricultural products omitted, the nation during that time would have had an unfavorable balance of eight hundred and sixty-six millions. The farmers not only wiped that out, but brought in a surplus of nearly four billion dollars. "These figures," Secretary Wilson adds, "tersely express the immense national reserve-sustaining power of the farmers of the country. It is the farmers who have paid the foreign bondholders."

Bismarck's Wound-rim Eyes.
No one ever came into the presence of the Chancellor without a deep sense of the mind-power reflected from those large gray-blue orbs. Their flashing brilliancy and the piercing penetration of the glances shot from them were never to be forgotten. They seemed incapable of expressing affection, and their steel-like hardness only inspired awe for the towering intellect, the irresistible will, the defiant courage, the fiery energy of their owner. To watch the lightning changes of expression mirrored in them, reflecting the strong emotions evoked by humbled pride, wounded ambition, and thwarted selfishness? and, above all, by the loss of his absolute sway, was indeed an enviable privilege.—Century.

Joint Affliction.
When the Halliday twins were babies their mother always referred to them collectively. This was natural enough, for they shared everything, from their baby carriage to chicken-pox.
As they grew a little older, however, there were slight differences between Elnora and Eudora, but Mrs. Halliday took no account of them. When they had reached the age of seven she still referred to them in a way which struck casual listeners as amusing.
"The twins have gone with their father to have one of their teeth out," said Mrs. Halliday, calmly.
When a man steals a kiss from a girl, she has a hard time deciding afterward if she struggled just hard enough to show him that he was mean to try it, and not so hard that he would never try it again.

When a man gets up at a revival and asks all the women present to pray for him, they feel that at last their merit and worth are meeting recognition.
There is always some one around to smile when a man boasts that he is master in his own house.

Bits for Bookworms

The title of "John Oliver Hobbs" forthcoming novel will be "The Vineyards."

Margaret Horton Potter has named her new novel "The Flame Gatherers." It is a tale of India during the early years of the thirteenth century.

Miss Lillian Bell has written a story showing the heroine of "Abroad With the Jimmies" as a "honeymooner," a fat dweller, a housekeeper and a hostess.

James Pott & Co. are about to bring out a volume entitled "Impressions of Japan," by G. H. Ritter, illustrated with a series of photographs taken by the author.

Mrs. George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," has gone south to rest, after finishing a new novel, "The House of Fulfillment," which will appear serially.

Herbert Quick, at one time Mayor of Sioux City, has written a romance of a boom town, which Henry Holt & Co. have in press, under the title, "Aladdin & Co."

From Harper & Brothers will be issued "The Standard of Pronunciation in English," by Professor T. R. Lounsbury, and "Memoirs of a Baby," by Josephine Daskam.

An extremely interesting book, Thomas Jefferson's notes, taken down when he was Secretary of State and President, is published under the title "The Complete Annals of Thomas Jefferson," by Franklin B. Sawvel, Ph. D.

It is said that the choice of the authoritative biographer of Lord Beaconsfield lies with Lord Rothschild, and that he favors the appointment of Sir Herbert Maxwell, author of many historical works, including a "Life of Wellington," editor of the recently published "Crewey Papers," and author of the new volume of "Memories of the Months."

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, President of the International Sunshine Society, has just finished her comprehensive book upon ways in which women can earn money. Her book is based upon actual personal experience in a variety of occupations, and also upon the experiences noted from thousands of letters and personal interviews. Mrs. Alden's book, "Women's Ways of Earning Money," will be the first volume in the Woman's Home Library, which Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster is editing for A. S. Barnes & Co.

The publication of K. E. Harriman's "Ann Arbor Tales" by George W. Jacobs & Co. revealed the fact that one-time students of the University of Michigan are distributed all over the globe. Recently the publishers received an order for the book from Dawson City. Many former students are in Japan, half a dozen in India and China, several in Sydney, Australia; five in Tasmania, two are working on the great Nile dam in Egypt and a number are in the mining camps of the West. The book is founded on facts in undergraduate history between 1875 and the present time. Mr. Harriman's new book, "The Home-builders," has just been published.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the veteran author, is the subject of an amusing anecdote which is current just now in literary circles. Mr. Stedman, it seems, while on a visit to France, stopped one day on a country road to admire the surrounding country. As he stood gazing meditatively over the fields he noticed that several peasants who passed on the road bowed and took off their hats to him. Mr. Stedman was at first surprised at their salutes in his honor, and wondered for whom these polite peasants mistook him, but as they were repeated by peasant after peasant he finally concluded that his reputation had penetrated farther than he had ventured to suppose. As he moved away from the spot he happened to glance behind him. He had been standing in front of a statue of the virgin.

SHÉ FÉTED THE WRONG BOY.

Amusing Outcome of Effort to Reform an Unruly Scholar.

A recently appointed supervisor of a public school in Philadelphia happened to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment for his misdemeanors and this story is told at her expense. The teacher cited the culprit as the worst boy in school—"one I can't do anything with. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."
"Have you tried kindness?" was the gentle inquiry of the other lady.
"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the session the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest music and set before him a luncheon on her faintest china, when she thought it about time to begin her little sermon.
"My dear," she began, "were you not very unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"
"Please, ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of cake, "that wasn't me you saw. It was Pete and he gave me 10 cents to come here and take your jawing."

Fortune-telling is neither a trade nor a profession—it's a cinch.

WHERE BRET HARTE LIVED.

Women Always Liked Him a Lot or Else They Hated Him.

We drove down the mountain in the moonlight, and saw a coyote cub playing with his shadow, and we drank the deep, sweet breath of the pines, and Truthful James told me about Bret Harte.

"He was a slim, little, black-eyed teacher when I knew him," said Truthful James. "He taught over in Copper-town then. They named it Copperopolis when they built it, same as they named Jimtown Jamestown, but we all called it Coppertown. It was a lively place then, was Coppertown. Ten hotels, three banks and faro places till you couldn't count 'em all. There was a lot happening in Copper. Half of the plots of Bret Harte's stories grew up right in that town."

"What kind of a man was Bret Harte himself—in character, I mean?"

"Nice enough, I reckon," said Truthful James. "Not much of a favorite among the boys. Too quiet, and he had a kind of forgetful way of smiling into your face, as if he had forgotten all about you, and didn't care how soon you found it out."

"Women all liked him a lot, or else they hated him. I guess most of them liked him in those days."

"The society upon the Stanislaus?"

"Yes, that was true enough. 'Abner Dean lives over at Angels yet, but you don't want to mention that chunk of sandstone to him."

"It seems to kind of rile him some way."

"Lots of the boys are a little touchy on the Bret Harte subject. He hit a little too near the truth, I guess."

"Now, in my case it is different. I don't mind being handed down to posterity as a bearded ruffian that couldn't spell; they did call me 'Truthful,' you know. I don't know why, but what I don't like is making me out to be a narrow-minded crank with a prejudice against foreigners."

"Now, I have nothing in the world against the Chinese. They are a peaceable, fairly honest and very useful class of citizens, but it is a little rough to make me out sitting down to a social game with a yellow-faced, pig-tailed, grinning Chinaman, as if he were an equal, by George!"—The Reader.

IDEAS IN BOAT BUILDING.

Constructors Find New Methods of Increasing the Speed of Water Craft.

Granville H. Root, of Washington, a boat builder of wide reputation, has recently succeeded in upsetting all rules of steamer construction heretofore accepted as inviolable by the builders of the world generally. Ordinarily it has been the custom to place the propellers aft of the stern, but this iconoclastic inventor proposes to locate them well under the hull, where they will work, according to his calculations, in a body of comparatively dead water. In torpedo boats and similar speedy small craft the propeller shafts have been extended rearwardly of the stern in an endeavor to attain this same object—namely, to place the propellers in dead or undisturbed water away from the wash and swirl caused by the agitation of the water through which the hull has passed.

The blade propeller is also to be abandoned, being replaced by a spiral blade, which makes at least one complete turn about the shaft, it being assumed that this construction will result in greater efficiency by the avoidance of the pounding, lifting of water and the cavitation inherent in the customary form of propeller. Maximum carrying capacity and speed with minimum engine power is also sought by designing the hull along the familiar scow lines, resulting in a very light draft.

It is asserted that the engine power necessary to obtain a predetermined speed in a boat of given length is directly proportional to the depth of the hull, and, moreover, a light-draft design of hull lends itself readily to the use of multiple propellers, located parallel to its length in a comparatively undisturbed body of water. Finlike keels are provided, which serve the double purpose of supplying and carrying the several propeller shafts and of protecting the latter from injury by striking obstructions or fouling by entanglement with weeds or grasses.

When Father Speaks.

Mr. Williams has always claimed that it is an easy matter to govern children, and his own success often bears out his theories. He seldom interferes when his wife is at the helm, but once in a while he contributes a few firm words of guidance in response to an appealing glance.

"Now, Bobby," said Mrs. Williams one night, after long temporizing, "now, my dear little boy must take his medicine and jump into bed, so father and I can go down to dinner."

"I don't want to take the medicine," said Bobby, who had a snuffling cold.

Then came the appealing glance.

"Bob," said Mr. Williams, in an ominous tone, "if you don't take that medicine this minute you will be put to bed without taking it at all!"

Then Bobby promptly took the medicine, and all went well.

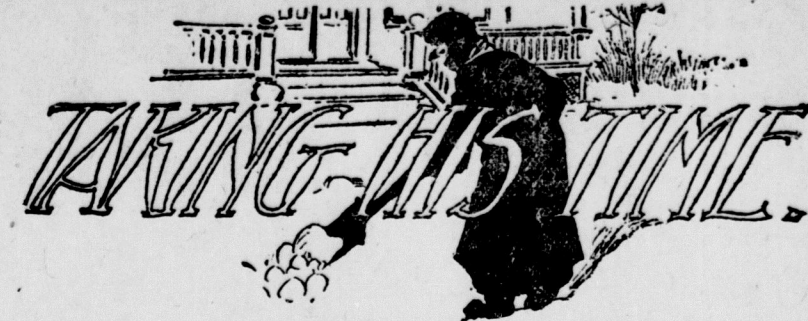
Useful Reverses.

First Student—The professor in his lecture said that reverses were necessary to stimulate a young man.

Second Student—That's true. If it weren't for an occasional check I couldn't do anything at all.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Shakespeare was handicapped because there were no automobiles in his day to blow up and kill the villains in his plays.

When a bride is pretty she is about the prettiest thing on earth.



"You've done a good job," said the householder, surveying his doorstep, which was well cleared of snow, and the sidewalk, which was bare as it had never been before through the winter. "But I'm not going to pay you any more than the 15 cents that I said I would pay. You ought to have done that job in half an hour, and you've taken nearly all morning."

"That is all right," said the big, blonde man. "I tek my time, mester; I don't hurry. I kess I gom glean dose steps again for you next day, no?"

"Yes, you can come and clean them again if you like," said the householder, "but I should think you would want to make more than 30 cents a day. I am satisfied, if you are."

"That is all right," repeated the man. "I lose two job by hurry already. Dey dell me in de old gountry dat everyting is hurry, hurry here, and I say I will hurry, too. I get me a job on de railroad section and I shovel dat rock into de car in a hurry, you bet, and de boss he say, 'That blamed towhead is wort de rest of de gang. Why don't you work like Dootchy?' he say to de odder ones. Und I hear dat and I hurry faster as before and I kill minself pretty soon, already. Und ven dey quit and go to de boarding house dose men say to me, 'You got to take your time, Dootchy. Go slow and de work lasd longer and you lif longer. You vork like dat to-morrow and you get de

head beat off you.' Und I laff, for vork does not hurdt mine head. So I go to vork de nexd day und I shovel harder as before und de boss he swear at dose odder men und he say, 'Get a moving on you. Look at de Dootchman und see how he vork. He aind go to schleep.' Und dey vork, too, like me. But ven dey kvit one man he gom to me und he hit me ofer de head mit a shovel und anoder man gom und he keek me in de ribs und dey all keek me und dell me I vould better to go slow und not dry to mek dem kell demselves. I vas too sore so I gan go to vork de nexd morning und I lose mine job.

"Und den dey gif me job in de boarding house und de woman she dell me to beel de potatoes. I tek de knife und I say to mineself 'I vill hurry.' I haf not beel potatoes before dat und I slice off de beel vreek. De voman gom to lookk at me, but I raise not mine head. Und pretty soon she say: 'Choost lookk at dat Dootch fool! He bare half of dem potato into de ban. Ged right out of here! Dere is half a bushel of goot potatoes spill.' So I lose dat job. Now I tek my time und mebbe I keep mine job, no?"

"Next time you come you see how fast you can do your work," said the householder, who had listened sympathetically. "I won't fire you if you do it in ten minutes. There's a time to hurry over your work and a time to go slow. You'll find out which they are if you don't get discouraged."—Chicago Daily News.

Topics of the Times

Canada's standing army averages 25,000 effective men.

Austrian law permits boys and girls to marry at the age of 14.

The bonds of the Philippine Islands are quoted higher than British consols.

The maximum trainload on the Trans-Siberian Railway is 500 tons; in America, 2,500 net tons.

The Mecca Railway has now reached a point directly east of the Dead Sea on the high tableland of Moab.

In time of war France is prepared to put 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

A meeting has been held at New Britain, Conn., to urge the building at that place of a suitable memorial to Elihu Burritt.

Electric tramway cars in Rome are now fitted with postal boxes, the contents of which are collected every quarter of an hour.

A Virginia kitchen, in which the food values of the sweet potato will be demonstrated, will be a restaurant feature at the world's fair.

Original medical research of great value has been recently done by Japanese army surgeons upon the influence of insects in spreading germ diseases.

In the South of Ireland, near Inchigeelagh, is the "Cats Well," the waters of which are supposed to exert marvelous remedial effects upon ailing tabbies.

The Red Cross Society of Russia is the richest in the world, having \$8,000,000 in its treasury; it is well organized and can do efficient work from the beginning.

A Mr. Goodman, of London, wagered that he could smoke eighty-six cigars down to an inch in less than twelve hours. He did it with forty-two minutes to spare.

Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard equally well at a distance of 100 feet in front, seventy-five at either side, and thirty behind.

In over 2,000 major surgical operations in Egypt upon natives, only three cases of appendicitis were met with. This is attributed to vegetarian diet, light clothing and moderate living.

There are 85,000 professed converts to Christianity in Korea. Schools are maintained by the native churches and the hospitals established by the missionaries care for 60,000 persons each year.

Portugal is the most illiterate country in Europe; nearly 68 per cent of her population cannot write. In Italy the proportion of illiterates is 53 per cent; in Russia, 36 per cent; in Spain, 9 per cent, and in Britain not quite 4 per cent.

It is stated in a message from Rome that the Academy of Sciences at Turin has divided the Balthazar prize of \$6,000 between Signor Marconi and Professor Grassi, of Rome, and has awarded the Brasso prize of \$1,750 to the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The Austrian marriage laws are very severe. They prohibit marriage between Christians and Jews and between Christians and infidels. A marriage between a Protestant woman and a man who said he had no particular creed has just been annulled by the Supreme Court.

Oklahoma has seven educational institutions of higher learning under control of the Territory, and many schools and colleges under the supervision of

religious denominations. The State has more than 250,000 children of school age, and 3,000 young men and women in the institutions of higher learning.

A laguna known as the "Paso de Colombia" and situated on the northerly end of the island of Cozumel, off the east coast of Yucatan, has recently been rented from the Mexican government by one Senor Valerio Rivero with the intention of utilizing the waters as a breeding place for the common turtle, as well as for the tortoise variety.

According to amendments made to the Japanese pension law of 1902, the annual allowances made to the families of military men who were killed or who died from wounds received in battle, according to rank, are as follows: Colonel, \$375; lieutenant colonel, \$300; major, \$225; captain, \$150; first lieutenant, \$112; second lieutenant, \$90; non-commissioned officer, \$75 to \$30; private soldier, \$28.50 to \$18.

Colorado Springs, Colo., has the purest water of any city in the United States. The supply is derived from the reservoirs and lakes on the sides of Pike's Peak, which are fed by springs and melting snow. Chemical analyses of the water have repeatedly shown it to be purer than that of any other city in the country, due to the fact that the supply is derived at such an altitude as to make contamination impossible.

England's Worst Colony.

England's worst colony is undoubtedly British Honduras, situated at America's very doors. It is a slice of Central America, fringing a large and wealthy country. It is not utilized by Great Britain and has no regular communication with the mother country. Its only connection with the outside world is by an occasional banana steamer from New Orleans or a leaky logwood schooner infested with cockroaches. The colonists are a community of hermits, so far as the great world is concerned. They have no cable communication with any part of the globe, and they generally hear of a great event about six months after it has happened.

They celebrated King Edward's coronation on the day originally appointed for it and did not hear of his illness until weeks later. When at last the king was crowned his loyal subjects in British Honduras were holding the intercession services to pray for his recovery. Probably they are now rejoicing over the close of the Boer war, and in a month or two they will be exciting themselves over the Venezuelan blockade.—Boston Advertiser.

The Courage of Childhood.

The late George Francis Train loved children. The children of New York will miss him from Union Square, where, in fine weather, he would play with them all day long.

"Citizen" Train used to tell of a little Union Square girl to whom he once gave a rich cake. She ate it, and asked for another.

"I'd like to give you another," said the old man, "but it would make you sick."

"Give it to me, anyway," said the little girl. "At the dispensary I can get medicine for nothin'."

Her Surprise.

It was the first pair of bed-socks that Beth had ever seen.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed, surprised, "I wouldn't want to wear soft-shelled shoes."—Judge.

Some people become so industrious, from being driven by work, that they cannot enjoy a rest. A hard working man is ill at ease on Sunday, because he is not at work.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Most Stupendous Engineering Enterprise of Modern Times—Will Revolutionize the World's Sea Routes—History of the Undertaking.

THE treaty between the new Republic of Panama and the United States and the enactment of the legislation by the latter necessary to commence the work of construction terminated all contention over the relative value of routes, concessions, policies, etc., which have stood in the way of the construction of an isthmian canal for at least twenty-five years, and opens the way for a vigorous prosecution of the great maritime enterprise. "No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent," said President Roosevelt in a message to Congress, "is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. * * * It is emphatically a work which it is for the inter-

structing a canal. The matter was taken up by Congress and a report made, in 1849, by a committee recommending surveys from points on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Nothing came from this investigation in the way of promoting a canal, but it may be said that the construction of the railroad was the result. On the completion of the road appropriations were made by Congress for carrying the mails across the Isthmus. Various efforts followed to secure concessions from New Granada and Nicaragua for citizens of the United States to construct a canal, some of which were successful, but none of which accomplished anything practical. In 1878 the Colombian Government made a concession to a provisional company formed in France, for a period of nine-

favor of the Panama route 100 miles of canal navigation. It is estimated that a vessel would be three times longer in going through a canal by Nicaragua than by the Panama route. Aside from the value of the canal to the United States, from a military point of view, it will prove of great value to the industrial and commercial interests of every section of the country. The expense and delay now incurred in commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific sections of the United States and in the trade between the Pacific States with Europe impose a serious limitation upon the progress of our industries. Cheaper and more expeditious access to the Pacific markets will benefit not only the Northeastern States by furnishing cheaper raw materials and larger markets for their industrial products, and the Southern States by increasing their exports of cotton and its manufactures, forest products, iron and steel manufactures, but also the Central West, which is now manufacturing extensively for the foreign and domestic trade. The canal will benefit all these sections by furnishing a larger business with the Pacific coast, and enhance their ability to compete with Europe in Western South America and the Orient. It will place Europe and the United States on a basis of equality in distance for the trade of the Far East and Australia, the advantages at present being greatly in favor of Europe.

The report of the Walker Commission points out that the canal will have an especially direct and important effect upon the market for American coal. Vessels engaged in our own or European commerce through the canal will find it to their advantage to purchase American fuel on our Atlantic or Gulf seaboard, or in West Indian and Central American stations. The larger commerce which the canal will cause to move across the North Pacific may increase the demand for the product of the Puget Sound mines. The low cost at which coal can be placed at tidewater on the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard, and the fact that there will be a considerable movement of vessels in ballast or with part cargoes westward through the canal, makes it probable that the coal required for industrial purposes on the west coast of South and Central America, and for commercial uses in those regions, and to some extent in the coaling stations of the Pacific, will be supplied from the mines in the southern and eastern sections of the United States. The demands at home for the coal of all the mining centers of the United States will be enlarged by the canal in proportion to its effect upon the development of American industries.

The effect of the canal upon the railroads in the eastern and southern sections of the United States will be favorable. The lines in the central West will feel the competition in rates some-

the Atlantic and Pacific it is estimated that nearly 6,000,000 net tons will pass through the canal in 1914. Assuming that the rate of increase in traffic during the first ten years of operation would be 62½ per cent, the tonnage that would pass through the canal in 1924 would be raised to approximately 10,500,000 net tons. At the rate of \$1 per net ton of register, the income from the canal would be in 1914 about \$7,000,000 and in 1924 about \$10,500,000. The annual cost of operation, it is estimated, will be \$2,000,000. The extent to which the canal will be used will depend largely on the rate of tolls charged. Light charges will give the Panama Canal a large part of the trade



CATHEDRAL TOWER, "OLD" PANAMA.

that now goes by the Suez Canal from the Atlantic ports to the Philippines and the East. The tolls by the Suez route are more than \$2 per ton. The Suez tolls are levied by a corporation, whose object is to secure the maximum of revenue. In fixing the charges for the use of an isthmian canal owned and operated by the United States Government, the principle of maximum revenue could not be wisely followed. The revenue producing functions of the canal will be minor as compared with its services in promoting the industrial and commercial progress and general welfare of the United States. The exaction of tolls that would restrict the benefits derivable from the canal would not be to the advantage of the people of this country.

Regarding the relative advantages to be derived by Europe and the United States, the report of the commission says: "As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal greater benefits, both commercially and industrially. The commerce of Europe with the Pacific coast of North, Central and South America, under existing conditions, is about as

WINDMILL OF STRAWS.

This is a pretty though fragile toy, and the making of it will be both interesting and easy, unless you have "clumsy" fingers. If you have, it will be a good exercise for the purpose of making them less clumsy.

The whole machine is made entirely of straw—there isn't even a drop of glue or wax to hold it together. You must have good, sound rye straw, unthreshed, or at least unbroken. If you live in the city, the straws which come in bundles for use at soda water fountains will furnish your material, but some of them must be larger than others, so that they can be slipped over

The wheel is made of two three-inch pieces of coarse straw. Split each piece for rather more than half its length into either three or four strips and bend these strips out until they are nearly perpendicular to the rest of the straw, thus making a three or four spoked wheel attached to a short tube. If these tubes are then slipped over



STRAW WINDMILL.

a smaller straw, with the spokes facing each other and interlocking, they will hold together well enough to form a windmill with six or eight vanes, turning easily on its straw axle. The ends of this axle are inserted into slits made very carefully in the middle of two long coarse straws, which are fastened together by two short and smaller straws inserted near their ends in the same way.

This makes an oblong frame. On the frame may be made a single very long straw bent into a narrow triangle with the small end stuck into slit near the big end. In either case another cross-piece must be put in near the windmill and a long straw passed through slits in the cross-pieces and the end of the frame. This long straw is to blow through. It must be in line with the windmill and its top must be bent upward slightly and very carefully. Now, if you hold the apparatus by the blowing tube and the opposite end of the frame, and blow through the tube, the windmill will turn merrily, to the great delight of the youngsters and to your own satisfaction at having been dexterous enough to make a real moving and fairly strong machine entirely out of such unlikely material as a few straws.

Of course you may fasten the straws together with wax, instead of slitting them, but anybody can do that.

Candy for the Soldiers.

One of the important items of the United States army commissary is candy, and why not? If Uncle Sam can supply United States Senators with free quinine pills—30,000 of them—there need be no criticism of candy for our soldiers. In fact, nothing can be too good for them. The only question to be asked is whether it is good candy or not. We want no glucose and white earth served out to our boys in blue or khaki in the far-off Philippines and in sweltering Panama. None but the best, in lace paper trimmed boxes, tied with gold cord, will do. We'd rather see them eating candy than drinking vino.

We are not in sympathy with these experiments of feeding them on luscious or on vegetables only. The hardships of army life in a tropical country are hard enough to bear. There would be no great complaint if ice cream were served every day at mess. The army of the Philippines will suppress as many Moro insurrections with ice cream as without it. A Spartan diet does not necessarily make a Spartan.

Our soldiers won in 1861-1864, not because of hardtack, but in spite of it; they might have won more quickly on roast beef and apple dumplings if they could have been had. With 100 rounds of ammunition and twenty rounds of butterscotch there is no telling what young Americans might do. Why don't they try it instead of all those hashes and pemmican and other things which inspire no enthusiasm?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Got It.

"My name's Smith," said an English tourist, going into a Highland post-office. "I want to know if there is a registered letter lying here for me."

"Smith," said the cautious postmaster, taking some letters out of a pigeon-hole. "S-m-i-t-h."

"Yes, that's me," said the English gentleman.

"Well, sir, there's a letter here, but you see I would need to get somebody to identify you before giving you it."

"There is something in that," said the English gentleman. "Let me see, I don't know anybody in this place but"—and he dived his hand into his pocket and produced a photograph of himself—"you will see that is me."

"So it is, sir," said the postmaster, after inspecting the photograph, and he handed over the registered letter without any further ceremony.

Unless a man has sense he is seldom able to acquire dollars.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Cancers.—There has been much speculation as to the cause of cancers. Intelligent physicians have been foolish enough to think that tomato eating may be a cause, but the true cause may be traced to impure blood. Bad blood is the cause of many physical disorders. We would all be healthier if our veins were filled with pure blood. We cannot have pure blood if we sleep in suffocating rooms and spend our waking hours in rooms poorly ventilated.

Importance of Deep Breathing.—Call attention to the great importance of deep breathing; that is, of inflating the lungs to their fullest capacity. Shallow breathing is the rule, deep breathing the exception; that is why consumption finds such a fertile field in a large proportion of people. In the majority of cases, consumption commences just below the clavicle (or collar bone), for here is the portion of the lungs that is least used in ordinary breathing. The individual with a pair of healthy lungs might inhale millions of tubercle bacilli daily with impunity. Like every other organ in the body, the lungs become vigorous with use; disuse means decay, therefore to develop the lungs they must be exercised by deep breathing. Even five minutes of lung exercise daily will work wonders.—Omega.

Pneumonia.—Nearly half of the deaths occurring annually are caused by pneumonia. How important that we should know how to protect ourselves against this terrible disease. One-half of all who are attacked with it perish. To avoid pneumonia we should accustom ourselves to the climate in which we live. If we are continually confined to heated rooms, when we occasionally expose ourselves to northern winters we are liable to be chilled and to expose ourselves to pneumonia. But if we walk daily considerably out in the fresh air, thus accustoming ourselves to various kinds of weather, and if we sleep in rooms cooled by having the window slightly raised, we become somewhat hardened. Deep breathing is essential to the development of the lungs and the avoidance of all kinds of lung troubles. Drinking an abundance of water carries off many poisons of the system and thus helps us to avoid pneumonia.

OUR IRON DEPOSITS.

Important and Interesting Wealth Stored Up in the Northwest.

Generally speaking—though not always so—iron has been found in rocky, mountainous places, and often at a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, requiring the drilling, digging and blasting usually associated with mining. The ore, as mined, is usually a big lump that looks like a rusty stone. Such is the character of the ore that comes, for instance, from Pennsylvania, Missouri and Alabama.

In certain regions of the United States there have been discovered, comparatively recently, deposits of iron ore so utterly unlike this, and so unusual in every way, that particular reference to them may be of special interest. The most important of these deposits are located in northern Michigan and Minnesota, in what are known as the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges. It is not a particularly mountainous country. There is nothing about the place to suggest the presence of iron ore. Indeed, nobody suspected that any was there until one day an uprooted tree revealed the ore beneath it. Yet beneath those woods is mineral wealth the vastness and value of which are yet unknown. For twenty-five years or more prospectors have been investigating, yet how broad and deep and far it goes cannot with certainty be told. This "find" has been one of the most momentous events in the history of iron and steel making, and, in connection with other resources, will probably fix for generations the center of the industry in this land. And important as these deposits are, the United States is not dependent upon them. Aside from the mines of the Middle States, those of the far West, Alabama and even Alaska hold possibilities only beginning to be known.—St. Nicholas.

All Put On.

"Say," remarked little Tommy, who had heard his father and mother discussing investments, "pa just said something about an 'outside figure.' I wonder what that is?"

"Why, ma has one," replied his sister Ethel. "It's the padded one she wears when she goes out."—Philadelphia Press.

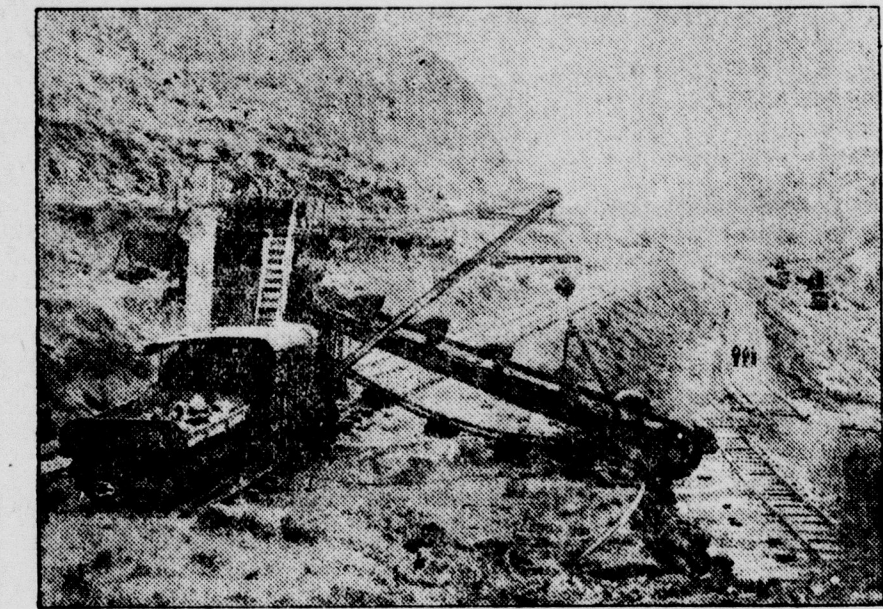
The "Fly" Fly.

"Good-morning!" said the spider, adding the familiar polite invitation to step into the parlor.

"Step into your parlor?" repeated the fly, with a knowing wink. "You mean your dining-room, don't you? No, thank you."—Philadelphia Press.

High-Prized Canaries.

Since King Henry took up the hobby of canary breeding, prices have steadily advanced until crested birds have been sold at \$350 a pair.



WEST END OF CUBEBRA CUT.

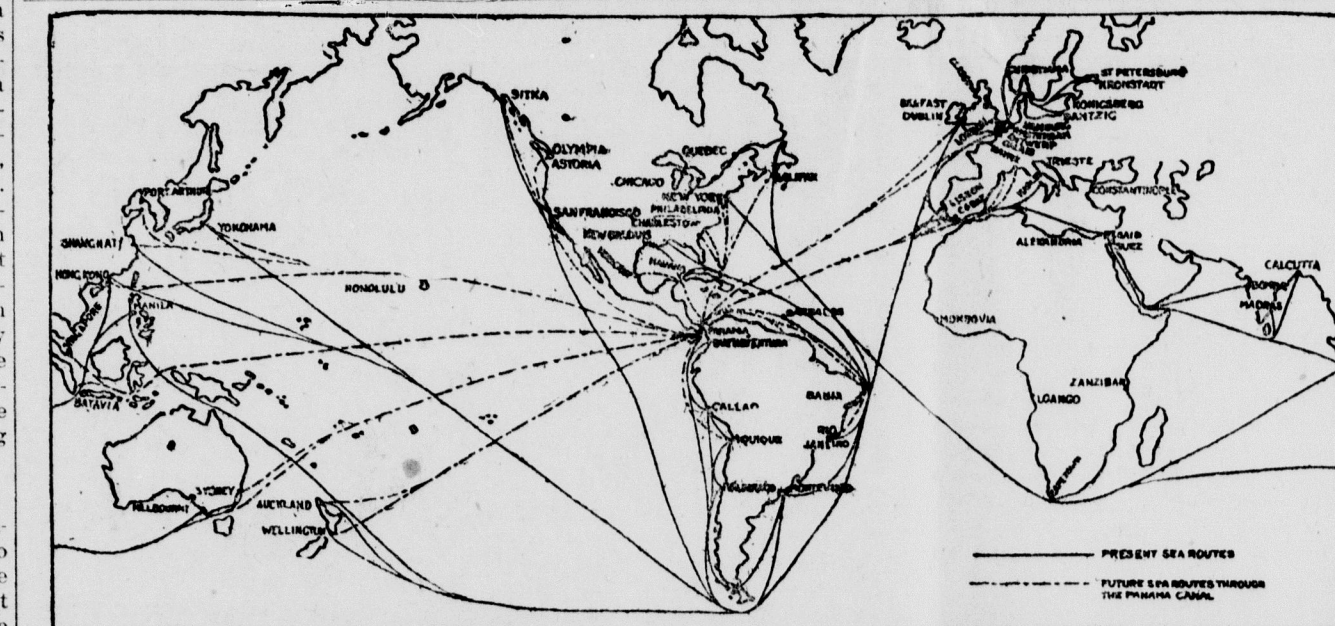
est of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. It is one of those great works which only a nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability."

As early as 1827 the use of the Isthmus for commercial transit was discussed and steps taken to secure that end. In that year President Bolivar gave a commission to J. A. Lloyd to survey the Isthmus of Panama in order to ascertain the most eligible line of communication across it, whether by road or canal. Nothing came of this commission beyond making surveys and formulating a report in which a new line of travel across the Isthmus was recommended. In 1838 the Republic of Colombia made a grant to a French company authorizing the construction of macadamized roads, railroads and canals across the Isthmus, with the Pacific terminus at Panama. Several years were spent in explorations, and reports were made which encouraged that undertaking, and it was decided to make further investigation, with a view of cutting through the Isthmus to join the two oceans by a canal. An elaborate report was the result of this investigation by Napoleon Gareila, who recommended the construction of a canal, but nothing was done.

Genesis of the Canal.

Events that occurred about the middle of the last century made it clear to sagacious statesmen that a maritime connection between the two oceans at the Isthmus of Panama was of the very highest importance to the United States. The dispute with Great Britain as to the boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains was settled by the treaty of 1846, and Oregon became an organized territory in 1848. By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, in 1848, following the war with Mexico, California was ceded to the United States. The discovery of gold in that State induced many thousands of people of this country to seek the mining regions, and to avoid the hardships of travel across the plains, lines of steamships were established between New York and San Juan del Norte and San Francisco and Panama. This stream of travel led to the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, and was the means of attracting general attention to the value and importance of communication by that route, and gave fresh interest to the question of con-

ty-nine years, for the construction of a canal across its territory, and this concession was subsequently transferred to the Panama Canal Company, which undertook the work of construction, but failed and went into liquidation. Ferdinand de Lesseps was president of this company. Following the failure of De Lesseps, a new organization was perfected, and the work of construction was continued merely to preserve the concession, in the hope that the property and concession would be purchased by the United States. The price at which the property was offered was so large that the Walker Commission, which had inves-



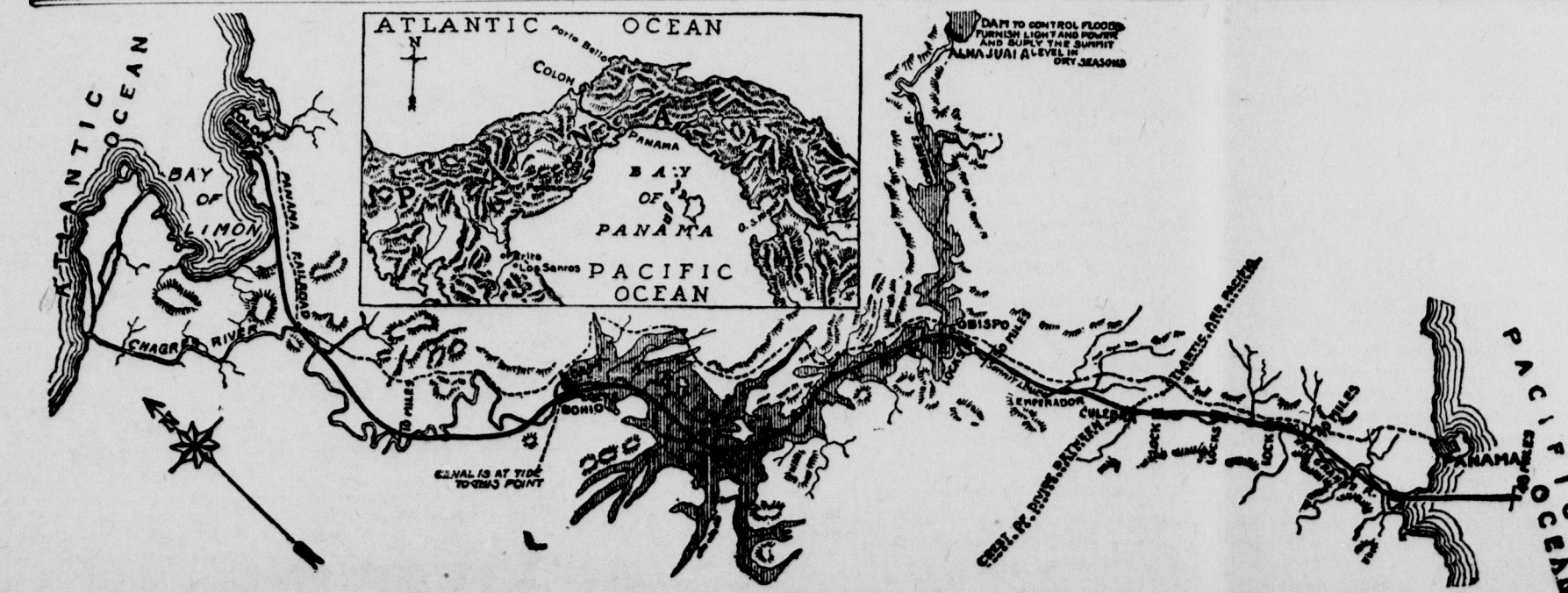
HOW THE PANAMA CANAL WILL CHANGE THE WORLD'S SEA ROUTES.

tigated the general question, recommended the Nicaragua route; but subsequently the Panama Canal Company offered the entire property for \$40,000,000, and the property was taken by the United States at those figures. It is estimated that the completion of the canal will cost \$144,000,000, and if the money to be paid the Panama Company and the Republic of Panama be added, it will be seen that the cost of this work to complete will be at least \$200,000,000, and may reach \$225,000,000. The total length of the canal will be 49.09 miles. This includes seven miles of free sailing on Lake Boko. The length of the Nicaragua Canal is 183.66 miles, including forty-two miles of free sailing on Lake Nicaragua. Thus it will be seen that there is in

what more than will the Eastern and Southern roads, but the only business that can be diverted from them is the low-class transcontinental traffic, and this will be fully compensated for by the larger traffic due to the canal's effect upon the development and diversification of the manufacturing and other industries of the section they serve. The railways connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific ports are the roads with which the canal's competition will be strongest, and the rates on a large share of their through business will be regulated by the water route.

It is calculated that the canal will be completed in ten years, or in the year 1914. From an examination of statistics of vessel movements between

large as the total volume of the present traffic of the United States that may be considered tributary to the canal, but this fact does not indicate the relative advantages which the canal will possess for the trade of Europe and that of the United States. As soon as it has been opened, our trade with the west coast of South America will increase more rapidly, as will also the volume of our trade with the Orient. An isthmian canal will strengthen the unity of the national and political interests of the United States, develop its Pacific territory and promote the commerce and industries of the entire country. The benefits which Europe will derive from the canal will be commercial. In addition to this, ours will be political and industrial."



ROUTE OF THE GREAT PANAMA WATERWAY LINKING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 31st, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance, \$1.50
Six Months, " " .75
Three Months, " " .40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904.

We trust this town will be well represented at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Court House at Redwood City next Monday.

The program is a good one and the exercises will prove of unusual interest to every true friend of the county. The day opens a new era in the history of San Mateo County.

It ends all the old questions of county division and county seat dissension.

It unites all the people for the up-building of the entire county. Monday is to be a day of good feeling and good cheer.

SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The confidence shown by the old-time lot owners in the future of this town is not only gratifying, but is the very best evidence that values are on a firm foundation. The original purchasers of lots are generally holding on to their lots. Many are either building or preparing to build. Mr. Cooney of San Francisco, who owns in block 116, was here the past week, preparing to build. Henry Michenfelder, another original owner, will build two cottages next month.

Mr. Hynding, as we have already stated, has contracted for four cottages. Both Mr. Hynding and Mr. Michenfelder are owners of improved property. These are simply a few out of many. This condition is not the result of a boom. There has been no advertisement. The development here is simply the natural wholesome growth of a town based on solid business.

Notwithstanding the growth of our town in the way of new buildings the demand continues far in excess of the supply. Especially is this true with regard to dwellings. The population of this town will double itself within the next twelve months, unless all signs fail.

GIRLS IN STRANGE CALLINGS.

They Can Be Found as Chimney Sweeps, Conductors and Fire-fighters.

Girl firemen and girl chimney sweeps are not very common, but they are to be found in some parts of the world, and have given a good account of themselves in lines of effort which are generally supposed to belong entirely to men.

The town of Armidale, in New South Wales, Australia, has a fire brigade of girls of which it is rather proud, for it has earned distinction in many encounters with destroying flames. The brigade consists of a dozen young women of good health, daring and energetic.

These young women drill with the regular fire brigade of the town, and at times render expert and valuable assistance. They are especially good at rescue work with the life line and "jumping sheet" and have saved many lives.

Girl chimney sweeps are rather common in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The guild was founded by a widow of a chimney sweep who died, leaving six daughters to be cared for. His wife brought up the daughters to follow the calling of their father, and from this beginning the union grew until now it has a membership of several hundred. The rules of the union require that no female sweep shall be less than 14 nor more than 35 years of age, but apprentices are admitted at the age of 8 years. The marriage of a member is taken as equivalent to a resignation from the union. All members are required to sign the temperance pledge and to be regular in attendance at church.

In Southeastern Russia there is a community of seven villages in which all the offices are held by girls and women and all the business is conducted by them, and nearly all other work is done by them.

In Valparaiso, Chile, they have women conductors on the street cars, and, taking the world over, it would be hard to find any calling, employment, business or profession which in some place is not exercised or followed by women.

Many Hands Make Light Work.
Tourist (in Utah)—Polygamy is no longer practiced, I am told.
Ex-Mormon (defectively)—No, and it's a shame. Only one wife! What good is one wife? Just a trial, that's all.

"How so?"
"Everything is at sixes and sevens. Nothing ever done. Buttons off, meals half cooked—everything wrong. In the good old days we had one wife to sew on buttons, another to darn stockings, another to boss the servants, another to do the shopping, and another to attend to the duties of society. A man had some comfort then."

FLYING REPTILES OF OLD.

Of Great Size, They Were Once More Common Than Birds.

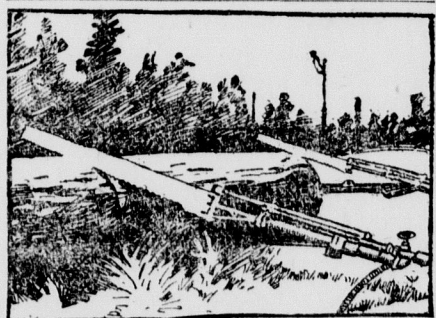
We are apt to think of reptiles as creeping and crawling things, forgetting that there was a time when flying reptiles were more common than birds. These reptiles, the pterodactyls, or flying dragons, not only flew, but some of them reached a size much greater than that of any bird, for the largest birds do not fly. The South American condor sometimes measures as much as ten and one-half feet from tip to tip of outstretched wings, and it is quite possible that the finest examples of the albatross may measure a little more. But the great pterodactyls which flew above the sea that in the days of old reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains, measured as much as twenty feet, the width of an average city lot, across their wings.

Most of us have seen an eagle flying, and we can appreciate the size of this ancient dragon by remembering that it was nearly three times the size of an eagle. It was not, however, three times as heavy, for the body of this strange reptile was so small and its skeleton so wonderfully light that the entire animal is thought to have weighed not more than twenty-five pounds, or only about as much as a large condor. One of the largest bones of the wing, two feet long and two inches through, was, as Prof. Williston tells us, no thicker than a sheet of blotting paper, and the great head, with a beak over three feet long, was equally light. This great toothless beak is believed to have been used for snapping up fishes; and we can imagine this huge creature sailing swiftly over the sea, now and then swooping down to pick up a fish as deftly, for all its size, as a real swallow.

But what did Ornithostoma—this is the animal's name—do with his wings and beak when he made an occasional visit to the land? One would think they must have been very much in his way, and that the animal was as awkward on the shore as he was graceful in the air. And how did he start to fly? With such enormous wings, we think Ornithostoma must have dwelt on cliffs about the sea and launched off them as the gannets do from Bird Rock. This great flying reptile lived some six million years ago; the sea over which it flew long ago disappeared, and the mud into which its bones sank became chalk, and from the formation of these great chalkbeds the time at which Ornithostoma existed is called the Cretaceous Period.—St. Nicholas.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

A log saw operated by compressed air is a recent invention of vast importance to the timber industry. The appliance consists of a pneumatic engine and frame, and is adapted for operating drag saws on cordwood and heavy timber and for general use in log camps, displacing the hand-power



SAWING WITH COMPRESSED AIR.

equipment now generally used. Compressed air to operate the engine and saw can be obtained by using a steam, belt, gasoline or electric-driven compressor or by an ordinary locomotive air pump attached to the boiler of any logging or portable engine.

The pneumatic engine, which is described in a recent issue of Compressed Air, is capable of making from 125 to 150 strokes a minute, depending on the pressure of air used. At sixty pounds' pressure it will develop 24½ horse power. The engine weighs only fifty pounds, being constructed almost entirely of brass and steel tubing.

A Graphic Imagination.

Nathan's teacher believed in reducing poetry to diagram and visible outline. Therefore, says the Boston Herald, she told the class to make a rough illustration of the poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket."

Nathan's illustration consisted of a large circle, three buckets and a bunch of dots.

"Nathan," said the teacher, "I don't understand this. What's the circle?"

"That's the well," replied Nathan.

"And why have you three buckets?"

"One is the old oaken bucket, one is the iron-bound bucket, and the other is the moss-covered bucket which hung in the well."

"And what are all those little dots?"

"Those are the loved spots which my infancy knew."

Maybe His Last Request.

Poor Feebles (about to be operated on for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, Rev. Mr. Harps, come over.

Dr. Cutter—Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah!

Poor Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.—Life.

Far-seeing Providence.

Jaggles—The liking for terrapin is said to be an acquired taste.
Yaggles—That's another of the wise provisions of nature. Terrapin now cost \$100 a dozen.—Town Topics.

Most books appearing now are written to please the people, and not the writers of the books.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The purpose for which a union passenger station is located is held in *Sears vs. Boston street commissioners* (Mass.), 62 L. R. A. 144, to be sufficient to public to authorize special assessments upon property thereby benefited for the cost of the improvements in streets made necessary by such location.

The Supreme Court in *New York County National Bank vs. Massey*, 11 a. m. B. R. 42, holds that a deposit of money with a bank upon an open account, subject to check, though made within the four-month period, is not a preference which must be surrendered before the bank can prove its debt against the depositor, and that the deposit may be set off against its claim allowing it to prove for the balance.

That a corporation has acquired its corporate name from the State, is held in *Peck Bros. & Co. vs. Peck Bros. Company* (C. C. App. 7th C.), 62 L. R. A. 81, not to prevent a Federal court from enjoining it from using the name at the suit of a corporation of another State. If the statute permitted the incorporators to select the name and it was chosen fraudulently for the purpose of appropriating the good will of the other corporation.

Considerable discussion has appeared in the public press, respecting the suits brought against the city of Chicago on account of the Iroquois Theater fire. They are said to be based on the failure of the city to enforce its ordinances that would have prevented the fire. But the decisions of the courts give little basis for such suits. The courts have usually denied the liability of a city for failure to enforce ordinances against fireworks in streets, even when the city officers participated in setting off the fireworks or even when they expressly suspended the ordinances for the occasion. Cases to this effect are collected in a note in 16 L. R. A. 395. To similar effect it is held in *Rourke vs. Sioux Falls* (S. D.), 19 L. R. A. 789, that a city is not liable for the violation of an ordinance, with the acquiescence of the officials, by firing a cannon in a public street. Failure to enforce other ordinances, such as those against coasting on a public street, has been held, as in *Wilmington vs. Vandegrift* (Del.), 25 L. R. A. 538, to create no liability against the city. But an apparent exception to the general rule is found in the Maryland case of *Hagerstown vs. Klotz*, 54 L. R. A. 940, holding the city liable for failure to enforce an ordinance limiting the speed of bicycles on streets. And where the city expressly authorized the explosion of fireworks, which constituted a dangerous public nuisance, it was held liable, in *Spiel vs. Brooklyn* (N. Y.), 21 L. R. A. 641.

RAILROADS HELPING CUBA.

Island Rapidly Developing with Assistance of American Capital.

Philip Brundage Windsor went from New York State to Cuba three years ago, and as a civil engineer was engaged for two years with Sir William Van Horne's enterprise, the Cuba Company, which built the 450 miles of railroad that connects Santa Clara and Santiago, says the New York Tribune. Being impressed with the possibilities of the country, Mr. Windsor settled permanently a year ago at Puerto Principe, which is the location of the railroad company's head offices. Seen at the Imperial Hotel a few days ago, Mr. Windsor said: "Cuba is a wonderfully rich country, and with the development of transportation facilities is certain to attract a great number of Americans. Crops can be grown without reference to season and ten acres of land is equal in the possibilities of production to a big American farm. Grazing has long been a favorite industry with the Cubans, and many Americans are now engaging in the industry. The native grass is admirably adapted to breeding purposes, but the guinea grass that has been introduced and grows to an almost incredible height and density has wonderful fattening properties."

"Cuba is rich in mineral resources and is certain to prove attractive to investors in that line. The building of the Van Horne road was not attended by any serious engineering difficulties, but the absence of roads over which to transport materials was one obstacle to speedy execution of the work. Now that it is built it is certain greatly to develop the country through which it passes. The only thing that can interfere with the progress and prosperity of Cuba is politics. The natives, who are directly interested in politics and who fear some change might come about that would deprive them of their political prerogative, may not be very cordially inclined toward Americans, but all of those who are sincerely interested in the development of the resources of the island are in full sympathy with the American population and American methods."

Usual Thing.

"I have a little bill here," began the caller as he entered the office, "that I—"

"Haven't time to attend to it now," interrupted the man at the desk. "I'm simply rushed to death. Come in again."

"But," continued the party of the first part, "I want to pay this bill."

"Oh—er—come right in and sit down," said the busy man. "Here, try those imported cigars—and stick a couple of 'em in your pocket."

Live in Waterproof Houses.

The Austrian spiders of the genus *desis* live in the crevices of rocks between tide marks on the shore and by spinning a closely woven sheet of silk over the entrance imprison air, in which they are able to live during flood tide.

TRAINING OF THE SIGHT.

Much Benefit May Be Derived from a Systematic Course of Education.

So much of the happiness and success of life depends upon the seeing capacity that it is both a wonder and a pity that more attention is not paid by parents in the home and by instructors in the schools to the perfecting of this gift.

The trouble is that the great majority of people regard the capacity of the eyes as something fixed at birth, and not to be interfered with. If they would think a little they would recognize that it is, after all, largely a matter of exercise and practice. They know that the power of the muscles is capable of almost indefinite training, but they fail to apply the principle to the eyes. All forms of exercise are called upon to increase and strengthen the muscular system of growing children, and the wisdom of this, always granting reasonable moderation, is never questioned, but the child with the weak, undeveloped visual faculty, with the untrained color sense, with the carrying capacity of the sight limited to a few feet, is called stupid, and his best hope is that he may be fitted with glasses before he is rallied and scolded into real stupidity.

The sight can be educated and exercised just as truly as the hearing, the sense of touch, or even the leg and arm muscles can; and the work, which can be easily converted into play, should be begun very early in life. Much so-called color-blindness is not a radical defect of vision at all, but a lack of training in attention and recognition, and could have been avoided by any form of simple half-play, half-lesson, with colored balls or skeins of silk in early childhood. Matching colors is an excellent game lesson. It can be carried on with silks, wools, paper or any other material in which it is possible to get many shades with very small gradations of color among them. Certain of the educational supply houses furnish colored papers for this very purpose. An element of competition can be introduced, and the power of the vision can be trained at the same time with that esthetic sense which is its greatest reward.

Rapidity of vision can be enormously developed. Most persons know the story of the conjuror whose father made him while a small boy play the game of naming the objects in some shop window passed at a quick walk. If one will try this he will be astounded at the way the number of objects seen in the glimpse will grow with practice.

As for other forms of exercise, that of the eye should be taken only under proper conditions. A tired, worn-out eye should not be forced to new tasks any more than a tired, worn-out body. This is why the process cannot be started too soon, that the eye may be insensibly trained to good habits of perception.—Youth's Companion.

CHIEF LOGAN'S TOMAHAWK.

Found in His Former Haunts—Country Rich in Prehistoric Relics.

It is not generally known that Aracoma, better known as Logan, is rich in prehistoric relics than any other town on the face of God's green earth, says the New York Telegram. The county was named in honor of Logan, chief of the Mingo tribe of Indians, and the county seat of Logan County was named in honor of the beautiful daughter of Logan—Indian princess—Aracoma. An effort was made at the last municipal election there to change the name Aracoma to Nighbert. The citizens voted almost unanimously against it. Only a short time ago excavations were made at Aracoma for a small cellar, when fourteen Indian skeletons were unearthed, and among the number the remains of Aracoma, the Indian princess. More than a wagon-load of bones were disinterred, bear tusks ten inches long and many Indian ornaments in that excavation not more than twenty feet square.

The larger part of the town site of Aracoma is a charnel house, containing as many skeletons as the catacombs of Rome, all of various tribes of Indians that lived and died there. These skeletons, so long undisturbed, will be unearthed by the thousands in a few weeks when the railroad grading for the Guyan Valley Railway will be constructed through the Indian cemetery.

The writer is the possessor of the finest and largest specimen of Indian tomahawk in existence, which was presented a few days ago to him by Moses Mounat, one of the prominent farmers of the Guyan Valley and whose home is on Island Creek, near the town of Aracoma. It is positively known that Logan, chief of the Mingos, wore and used this tomahawk when he was at his zenith as chief commander during the Indian wars.

Poker Was Once "Scharwenkel."
Germans claim that poker is an old German game, which for more than 100 years has been played and is still being played in some districts of Westphalia. Emigrants took it to the United States and there its name of "Scharwenkel" was changed into poker.

A late newspaper advertisement says in connection with a new hair renewer: "There will be no more bald heads." We'd like to bet there will be plenty of them.

It is all right for a thin woman to read a paper at a literary society, on the necessity of broadening out, but it looks funny in a fat woman.

When you pay your subscription to a paper a year in advance, it seems to run out in six or seven months.

It takes a mighty attractive woman to make a good appearance when she is jealous.

Hunting in New Brunswick.

Of course, all guides claim to be moose callers, but experience teaches that very few are successful, says the Illustrated Sporting News. In talking with some of the best of them they united in saying that a woman, if she would practice calling for two weeks or so, could surpass any man. What is needed is a high, clear voice. The calling is done with a birch-bark horn, shaped like a megaphone. It should be about sixteen inches long, six inches across the large end and about one inch at the mouthpiece. The call is two short grunts, followed by a long bellow in imitation of the call given by the cow moose. The bull, in answering, gives from one to three or four short, hoarse grunts.

During the summer the caribou come into the lakes at all times of the day and night, but later on go back on the barrens and remain there until the snow drives them down to the timber. It's hard hunting, as the climb to the barrens is rough and very tiresome. Then, too, on account of their keen scent and hearing, so much allowance must be made for all winds and air currents that even on sighting game long detours have to be made in order that the approach may be made upwind.

Not That Kind of a Stove.

Housekeeper—I'll give you a good meal if you'll light the fire in the stove for me.

Wearily Willie—All right, lady.

Housekeeper—Very well. Here's a hatchet. Just chop some of that wood out there.

Wearily Willie—Oh, see here, lady, I thought it was a gas stove you had! Good-day!—Philadelphia Press.

Growing Stock by Electricity.

The possibilities of electricity have never yet been fully demonstrated. Its beneficial effect upon growing plants in the way of hastening development has been proved to an extent, and now the mysterious nuid is being tried on animals at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. It has been demonstrated that rabbits enclosed in a pen about which run a number of electrically-charged wires reach maturity in two-thirds the time taken by those kept under normal conditions. The electrically-treated animals were in all respects healthy and their flesh has been found to be unusually tender. It is thought possible that the same treatment may be applied to beef cattle, making a 2-year-old steer as large as one 3 years old under present conditions, besides producing a superior quality of beef.

Warned.

A small boy who lived with his aunt and grandma noticed that the regular black pepper shaker was filled with red pepper. This startled him and, turning to his aunt, who sat next at the table, he said: "You better not eat any of that red pepper, Aunt Harriet; grandma says that red pepper kills ants."

An Awful Jolt.

Saphead—I—aw—knew in advance that we were—aw—going to have a beastly hawd wintah, doocher know.

Miss Caustique—Indeed! And how did you know it?

Saphead—I—aw—felt it in me bones.

Miss Caustique—Really? Then you are a believer in the old goose-bone theory.

The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusements; but abuse of them leads to dissipation, and dissipation to vice.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

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...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Growing weather.

Block 97 is selling O. K.

Supervisors meet Monday.

Put your savings in town lots.

Town lots beat the savings bank.

Crop of new buildings coming up.

Born—In this town, April 27th, to the wife of B. O'Farrell, a son.

A great opportunity to secure a home—lots on installments in block 97.

Mrs. Henry Michenfelder of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kneese spent a week of their wedding trip at Aetna Springs.

Mr. P. J. Lynd of Oakland was in town Monday looking after his Baden Hotel property.

The band boys will give a ball this evening at Butchers' Hall. Everyone should be there.

A contract has been let for the construction of a sewer on Lux avenue from Cypress to Maple.

Mrs. Kofoed has built an addition and made other arrangements to her home on Miller avenue.

Contractor Zell Rollins has begun work on a four-room cottage for C. L. Kauffmann on Grand avenue.

The band boys returned Sunday evening from Halfmoon Bay, where they enjoyed a royal good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Plump of Redwood City spent Sunday here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hynding.

Three large evaporators are being installed in the fertilizer department of the Western Meat Company's plant.

Frank Miner has a force of men at work putting in the sewer and water pipes on Baden avenue for block No. 97.

A schooner load of fertilizer was shipped from the Western Meat Company's plant Wednesday to Hilo, Hawaii.

The travel on the electric cars is steadily increasing, and is much greater than the electric company anticipated.

Big time at Redwood City Monday. Court House cornerstone exercises will draw a big crowd from all over the county.

We are pleased to note that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McSweeney is able to be up and about after a siege of sickness.

An electric wire from the Jupiter Steel Works supplies power to Erickson's saloon for his electric piano and to Dr. Plymire for his office.

The Ferro brothers, formerly of this place, have bought ten acres of young orchard two miles south of San Jose, for which they have paid \$3000.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mrs. William Andrews and Mrs. Sarah Price of Marshalltown, Iowa, are spending a few days here as the guests of Mrs. Flora Werner and Mrs. Alice McCuen.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Britton returned today from Santa Cruz and Morgan Hill, and have taken the Clawson cottage on Commercial avenue, where they will begin housekeeping.

Mr. C. L. Benjamin of San Francisco paid our town a visit Wednesday and expressed himself as pleased and surprised at the improvements going on. Mr. Benjamin owns some very fine property here.

George Debenedetti returned last Monday after a two weeks' vacation in San Francisco and South San Francisco, and is now again behind the counters of his father's store trying to sell more goods than ever.—Coast Advocate.

Dr. McGovern, the dentist, is a member of the South San Francisco band and will play with them tonight at the ball, consequently his dental office will only be open tomorrow morning from 8 to 12 o'clock.—Coast Advocate.

Land Agent W. J. Martin made a trip to Sacramento on Friday of last week on business for the Western Meat Company. The company has its new building at the Capital City enclosed and will at an early day establish a branch house there.

Ed Farrell returned home on Monday after an absence of about one month spent with relatives near McCook, Nebraska. Mr. Farrell was called to Nebraska by the very critical illness of his mother, but on his return left the old lady well on the way to good health and still improving.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Walking down Grand avenue, you will see in the windows of J. H. Rosenbergs Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, a fine display of the latest patterns in summer shirts and light vests, elegant underwear, the latest styles in neckties and dress shoes, also newest styles in cloth for tailor made suits.

Work on the wool-pullery is nearing completion, and the new plant will be ready for operation about the 1st of June. This industry will employ in the neighborhood of forty men at the start. Mr. W. A. Burnham, who will manage the works, arrived from Chicago last week, and at present is engaged in setting up the boilers, engines, vats, scrubbers and dryers.

M. M. Ogden, the promoter of the Pacific Jupiter Steel Works, who has been president of said company from its inception to the present time, has resigned and been succeeded by Mr. C. Meese of Meese, Gottfried & Co. of

San Francisco. Mr. Meese is head of one of the most prominent iron firms of San Francisco and his advent as President of the Jupiter Steel Works means much for that company.

\$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of \$25 will be paid by the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously built fires about and destroyed a number of the young trees recently planted by said company for the improvement of the town of South San Francisco.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1904:

Nieri, Eugenia; O'Kubo, K.; Podesch, John; Soldairini, G.; Sullivan, Chas. J. Foreign—Bacigalupo, Luigi; Club of Baden; Donati, Battista; Magi, Giovanni; Paolo, Tolomei; Picetti, Antonio.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Billy Akin has bought lot No. 5 of block No. 95, situated on Grand avenue.

A. Moritz has bought W¹/₂ lot No. 17, block No. 135.

Jose Lima has bought W¹/₂ lot No. 18, block No. 135.

N. King has purchased lot No. 11 in block No. 99, on Railroad avenue.

C. L. Kauffmann has purchased the W¹/₂ of lot 32 in block 96.

Dick Schubert is building a small dwelling on his lots in block 97. Dick was first to build in this boss residence block.

Mr. C. Hynding of Redwood City was here Sunday and made arrangements to begin at an early day the work of building four cottages on his lots on Lux avenue, near Cypress.

A. Costa has the lumber on the ground for a cottage on his lot on Aspen avenue, recently purchased from the company.

Inquiries are made daily in person and by letter by non-residents regarding real estate values in this town.

The Hurley cottage on Grand avenue is enclosed.

The Palany two-story business building on Grand avenue is enclosed.

Work is still delayed on the Kelly building.

The Carmody building on Linden avenue is ready for the painters.

Three cottages will be erected shortly on Aspen avenue, one on each of the three lots bought respectively by A. Costa, Jose Lima and A. Moritz.

Frank and Fred Clawson are preparing to build on their lots in block 97.

G. Pourcans is planning to build another cottage on his Linden avenue lot.

COURT HOUSE CORNER STONE EXERCISES.

10:30 A. M.—PROCESSION. Will form at Odd Fellows' Hall and will march thence to Court House site.

10:45 A. M.—LITERARY EXERCISES:

1. Introductory remarks by President of the day, Geo. C. Ross.

2. Overture by the band.

3. Song—"Call to Arms" (G. A. Veazie), school children of San Mateo County.

4. Prayer.

5. Song—"Sweet Is Thy Mercy" (J. Barnby), Redwood City Choral Society.

6. Address, by Mr. Geo. W. Dickie of San Mateo.

7. Song—"Laying the Corner Stone" (A. B. Way), school children of San Mateo County.

8. Ceremonies of laying the corner stone, by Grand Lodge of Masons of California.

9. Song—"Oh, Hail Us, Ye Free" (J. E. A. Smith), Redwood City Choral Society.

10. Song—"Auld Lang Syne," the audience, led by Choral Society and band.

11. Benediction, Rev. C. C. Kirtland.

12. Music, by the band.

12:30 P. M.—BARBECUE.

2:00 P. M.—DANCE AT PAVILION.

2:30 P. M.—MAY-POLE DANCE AT PAVILION.

4:00 P. M.—PARADE OF "FANTASTICS."

8:30 P. M.—BALL AT ALHAMBRA.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1.

Trail, October 15 to Nov. 15.

Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.

Deer, August 1 to October 1.

Trout, April 1 to November 1.

Not more than 10 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, October 15 to February 15.

Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.

Doves, July 1 to Feb. 15.

Tree Squirrel, July 15 to Nov. 1.

Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.

Trout, April 1 to Nov. 1.

Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16.

Striped Bass, Three-pound limit, Jan. 1 to Feb. 1.

Black Bass, Oct. 15 to Sept. 15.

Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1.

Shrimp, Sept. 1 to May 1.

Crabs, 6 in tide water, Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.

Turgeon and Female Crab, Prohibited.

Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured: To save all he can. To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town.

The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April.

If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of May and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on.

This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

"Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 322 Dearborn St., Chicago, Feb. 13-13.

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IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

As your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable hay-fed cattle are all marketed, and grass cattle are fattening fast; within 10 days look for good supply of desirable grass beef.

SHEEP—Desirable fat sheep scarce and in demand at strong prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs are in demand at higher prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Hayfed Native Steers, 9 @ 95c; 2d quality, 80c; Thin Steers, 70c; No. 1 Grass Steers, 85c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 70c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 65c; third quality, 55c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 55c; over 275 to 350 lbs, 50c; rough undesirable hogs, 40c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 55c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Unshorn Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 45c; Shorn, 40c; No. 1 Unshorn Ewes, 45c; Shorn, 35c; Suckling Lambs, \$2.75 @ \$3.00 per head or 60c per lb., live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 55c; over 250 lbs, 45c.

FRESH MEAT—Whole-sale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market easy—First quality steers, 75c; second quality, 70c; third quality 65c; thin steers, 60c; first quality cows and heifers, 7c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 6c.

VEAL—Large, 70c; medium, 80c; small, good, 90c; common, 60c.

MUTTON—Market steady—Wethers, heavy, 85c; light, 95c; Heavy Ewes, 80c; Light Ewes, 90c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 105c; thin Lambs, 75c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 115c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 185c; skin off, 205c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 15c; light S. C. bacon, 145c; med. bacon, clear, 10c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 105c; clear, light bacon, 125c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.50; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 95c; do, light, 95c; do, Bellies, 105c; Clear, bbls., \$21.00; hf-bbls., \$10.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are \$ lb: Tes. 34-bbls. 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s, Compound 65c; 65c; 65c; 65c; 75c; 75c; Cal. pure 85c; 85c; 85c; 95c; 95c; 95c.

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.35; 1s \$1.30; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s, \$2.35.

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NO home periodical so interests and so helps every member of the family as does **The Pacific Tree and Vine**. It makes the routine of every-day work easier; it has besides a great deal of instructive and interesting reading to please the mind as well as to save the hand. **The Pacific Tree and Vine** is not only an agricultural, live stock and poultry journal, treating of conditions as they exist on this coast, but it is a household magazine, publishing a great deal of usefulness, and something of entertainment. A thirty-six page monthly journal, handsomely printed and well illustrated. Subscription price, One Dollar.

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J. L. Debenedetti

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First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

SNOWFLAKES.

Whenever a snowflake leaves the sky, It turns and turns to say "Good-by! Good-by, dear clouds, so cool and gray!" Then lightly travels on its way.

And when a snowflake finds a tree, "Good-day!" it says, "Good-day to thee! Thou art so bare and lonely, dear, I'll rest and call my comrades here."

But when a snowflake, brave and meek, Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek, It starts—"How warm and soft the day! 'Tis summer!"—and it melts away. —Mary Mapes Dodge.

An Anniversary

JESSICA was sitting at a table near a window in a fashionable restaurant, waiting.

De Narville, standing at the door, saw her. He hastened to her, holding out his hand.

"Are you here alone?" he questioned, surprised.

"For the moment," she answered. "I am expecting a friend. He was to meet me here at 8."

Glancing up at a giant gilt clock, whose hands moved with annoying slowness: "It is not quite that yet," she remarked, impatiently.

De Narville smiled down upon her.

"May I sit here opposite you?" he asked, drawing out the chair, "until he comes?"

"Certainly," she replied, and he took the chair.

He observed her admiringly.

"You are looking beautiful to-night, Jessica," he began. "How dainty your white is, and that touch of rose in your hat. Old-fashioned roses they are, aren't they? On a new-fashioned woman. And your little fingers glittering with just enough diamonds, not too many. Just enough. There are some who make the mistake of wearing diamonds to the knuckles, but you, never! Dear me! The last time I saw you, Jessica, you were in tears."

"Yes," encouragingly.

"You and he had just separated. It was very sad. I was not surprised at your tears. One must weep a little for any husband, worthy or unworthy. It is in the nature of woman. But I said to myself, then, 'In a couple of weeks or three she will be over it. She will have entirely recovered.' And I must say that my prophecy has been fulfilled even sooner than I expected, Jessica. How long has it been? Three weeks?"

"After a moment employed in rapid mental calculation, 'Three weeks! And here you are, beaming more beautiful than I have ever seen you, and waiting for a friend.'"

Half closing his eyes quizzically, he bent toward her.

"It is safe to say," he whispered, "that this is not a woman friend for whom you are so impatiently watching the hands of the clock with whom you are to dine."

"A laugh commenced at Jessica's eyes and finished at her lips."

"Hardly," she replied.

"I thought not," declared De Narville. "And why should it be? Why not go out at once with your friends? Must you make a recluse of yourself, while he has all the enjoyment possible? He goes where he pleases. I am certain of that. In fact, I have seen people who saw him dining here, there and everywhere, with his acquaintances, man or woman, as it suits him."

Here he paused for an interval, in order to observe the effect. It was rather disappointing than otherwise, Jessica sitting under fire, composed as a monument and quite as calm. He by and by continued:

"As a matter of fact, Jessica, you and he were never suited, you were never intended for one another. Some unkind fate—"

"Fate, you call it," repeated Jessica. Then, delicately defining the difference: "When it is unkind, it is fate. When it is kind, it is Providence. And you call it fate?"

"Some unkind fate," went on De Narville stolidly, "threw you together. You were too much alike in the first place. Both of intensely nervous temperaments, excitable, high-strung, it was not in the nature of things that you could live together longer than a year. Indeed, many predicted a separation at the end of six months, or, at the very least, seven. But it has been a year, hasn't it?"

"To-night," said Jessica, softly, "is the anniversary of our wedding."

De Narville laughed.

"And here you are," presently, "celebrating it by dining out with a friend! You are nothing, Jessica, if not up to date. You are more. You are unique, unusual. All your friends say that. They say you are quite right in making the thing final. You are so superior to him in every way. You have wasted a year of your life on him."

Jessica shrugged her shoulders ever so slightly.

"And what do they say of him?" she questioned. "This. That he has wasted a year of his life on me!"

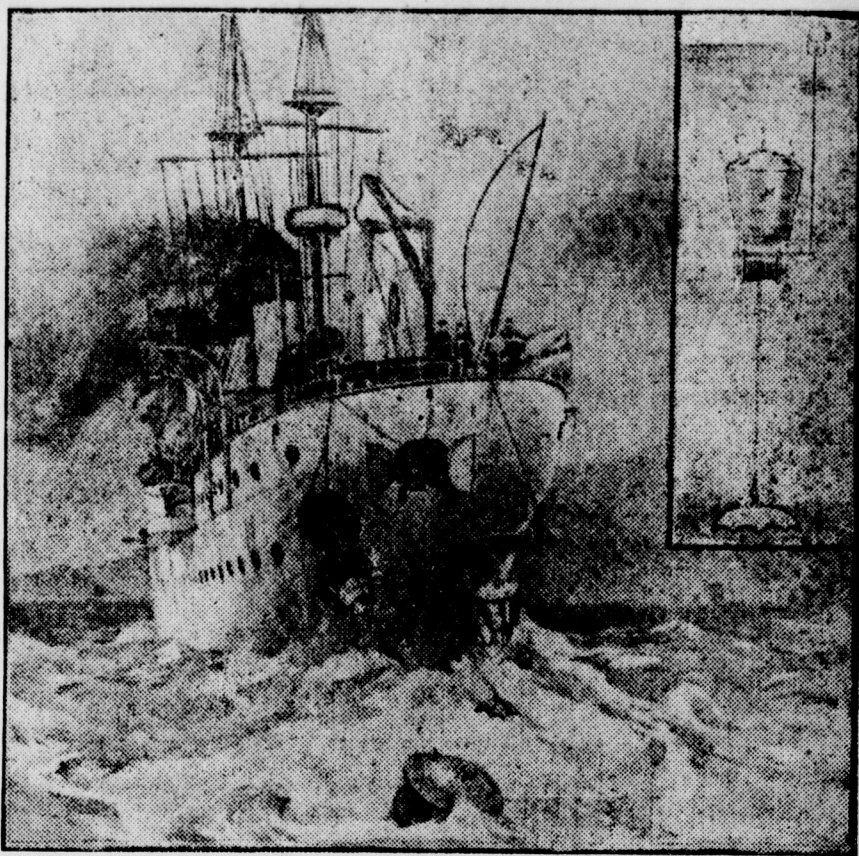
De Narville frowned.

"I don't know, I am sure, what they say to him," he affirmed, "but really he was a brute, Jessica. And why live with a brute as his wife?"

"When there are so many other brutes with whom one might simply dine," finished Jessica.

"Of course. With whom one may pass a pleasant evening, then say 'ta-ta.' That is best; freedom. It is these chains that gall. It is sad, but true. I can't reason it out. Nobody can. But the fact remains. Once a woman becomes the property of a man she loses her charm. The sense of

RUSSIAN SHIP DEPOSITING MINES.



The ill-fated Russian mine transport "Yenesel" was destroyed by one of her own mines while laying traps for Japanese warships off Dalny. The "Yenesel" had specially constructed stern ports for depositing Malinowski mines. This ship's method of placing the mines was as follows: When the port was opened, a spar, shaped like a T girder, was made to project from it. Along the narrower part of the spar ran a sliding hook to which the mine was attached and drawn out until it overhung the water. At the proper moment a cord was pulled which released the mine and let it fall into the water. The mine then moored itself automatically as follows (see small diagram): When the case M, containing the charge, had sunk to a certain depth, it received some support from the float b, and thereupon the anchor A began to unwind itself from the drum D until it found its hold in the sea-floor. The mine would keep a uniform depth below the surface and would rise and fall with the tide. The moment a passing ship struck any of the studs t t t the mine would explode.

ownership appears to deaden his interest. He is not so with any other thing which he appears to own. His horse, his dog, their value is only enhanced by the fact of possession. But the woman! Once his wife, in many cases she is no better than a slave!" Jessica, toying with her fork, marked her geophylis here and there on the tablecloth.

"For centuries," she ruminated, resignedly, "we were practically slaves and sold as such. Perhaps, after all, that is what we were born to be."

Again De Narville laughed.

"Now that you are out of bondage," said he, "you can look back over the situation and laugh. It has some humor for you. That is better than tears. And sorrow is, to a certain extent, beneficial. It sharpens the wits. Not that you have not always been quick-witted. On the contrary. So much more so than he, it was a pity, your friends said, to see you with him—"

"Yes, they said that to me," interrupted Jessica. "But what did they say to him?"

She answered her own question.

"The self-same thing, turned round the other way."

De Narville looked hard at her in the bright light of the glowing electric.

"Freedom becomes you, Jessica," he declared. "I am almost ready to fall in love with you myself to-night."

"Almost," repeated Jessica, ruefully. "Quite," asserted De Narville. "You look content, joyous, radiant. I wish other friends of yours, who have seen you in tears, could gaze upon you now. Friends who have talked this affair of yours over and over—"

Jessica nodded assentingly.

"Yes," said she, "my friends have lost little time. They have been nothing if not industrious."

"It was you who started the ball rolling," replied De Narville, with a touch of reproach, "who tendered our first information."

"True, but it was such a little ball to start with, and when it came back, it was like a boy's snowball, the size of a man! We didn't know it for ours."

Her expectant eyes rested on the face of the clock. Apparently she had forgotten the existence of De Narville.

"It is 8," she murmured, "and time for him to come."

They turned from the clock to the door. A light gleamed on them suddenly. The friend for whom she waited stood there.

He advanced, and De Narville, rising, vacated his place at the table opposite Jessica.

"Mr. De Narville," said Jessica, "my husband."

Then: "We are celebrating the anniversary of our wedding day together," she explained with a smile.—Zoe Anderson Norris, in the Valley Magazine.

WANTED, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Leaven Needed in Relations and Amer- gencies of American Life.

It is natural, wholesome, saving conscientiousness, applied to all the relations and emergencies of private and public life, that is so sadly wanting in many American communities—a conscientiousness which results in something like that system of honor which distinguishes the student life of the University of Virginia, and which, Virginians are apt to maintain, has perceptibly and beneficially affected the tone of business and other affairs in that commonwealth. Downright unscrupulousness marks the knave; a partial lack of scruple characterizes the large numbers of respectable men who, as members of boards, as merchants, as taxpayers, as politicians, as voters, wink at evil practices in others, timidly avoid all opposition to official wrong, and themselves commit slight and not too conspicuous irregularities, or give support for selfish reasons to

venal candidates for office. Such "respectables" are the despair of the patriotic men who, in our day and in a thousand communities, are trying to stay the tide of that political corruption which, according to so good a friend of America as John Morley, "for the moment obscures the great democratic experiment."

It comes to this, that "the period of corruption" which friends of Americans abroad are called upon so often to apologize for—a corruption which, while bad enough, is not so deeply rooted as our enemies believe—can be brought to an end only by the growth of a sense of honor, of scrupulousness backed by moral bravery, upon the part of individuals in the republic. It is not fantastic to aver that a gift of imagination would assist some people to be virtuous. If a citizen should feel that his own lack of scruple, in any direction, was a contribution to the corruption and dishonor of his country, and that his personal withstanding of temptation to do wrong was not only an act of private virtue, but had patriotic uses as well—if he were convinced for instance, that his refusal to vote as a trustee for a contribution to a bribery fund or to a dishonest boss was a means of doing away with a national disgrace—if he had the imagination to grasp the large bearings of his individual action, it would be easier for him to take a stand for righteousness instead of weakly acquiescing in some customary wrong. Aristotle's idea of the state was association "in a life of felicity and nobleness;" but Christianity ought not to have to look to paganism for ideals of good citizenship and the making of a righteous people.—Century.

FOR USE IN PHILIPPINES.

Light Draught Vessels Built in Sections in This Country.

Ever since the United States came into possession of the Philippines there has been a growing demand on the part of the navy for small boats suited for the waters surrounding this group of 1,200 or more islands, says the New York Tribune. Only craft of light draft are adapted for use in the outlying possessions, and these could hardly be built in the United States and sent across the ocean under their own steam. It was a difficult problem, which at one time seemed almost to baffle solution. But Uncle Sam has worked out the perplexing question in a highly satisfactory manner.

Having viewed the matter from every point, it was finally decided to build government steamers for use in the Philippines in sections. In this way they can be constructed in this country and shipped readily on the deck of a transport or by other means, to the point of destination.

Bids for such boats were at once asked for and the builders were allowed to work out their own designs. The offer of a shipbuilding firm at Morris Heights, N. Y., was finally accepted, and already the boats have been constructed and are ready for service.

Each vessel is composed of five sections and is eighty feet long, eighteen feet beam and draws three feet six inches. The vessel is built entirely of steel, the plating being one-quarter inch thick. Each section has a steel deck and is watertight.

The boiler section, having the greatest weight and establishing the water line, is first floated in assembling the craft. The other sections, working either fore or aft, follow in order. The sections are all fitted with sea valves and sea water is admitted into their bottoms until they reach the common water line.

The average man either boasts of his good health or howls about his aches and pains.

AN ATTRACTIVE DINING-ROOM.

Prevailing Tone, Golden, Is Produced by a Dominant Note of Amber.

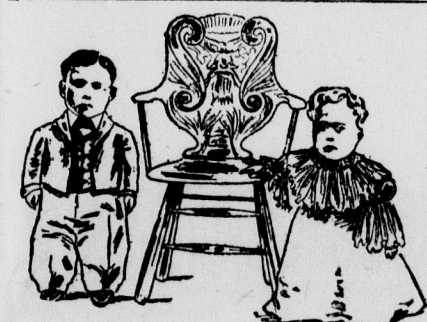
The world is making discoveries in the art of living every day, and one of the most important of these is that there should be more in a dining room than a good dinner. There was a time, not many years ago, when beautiful dining rooms were to be found only in the mansions of the rich or in the homes of a few artists. The rank and file of plain people, who had not the exchequer of the millionaire or the resources of genius, were accustomed, though perhaps not wholly content, to sit down three times a day in a room where there was nothing to gratify any sense but that of the palate.

The dining room spoken of here is rich and handsome, yet not overelaborate, and recommends itself chiefly by its beautiful color scheme. This is amber shading to clear, creamy yellow and browns, which runs almost into black. The woodwork is of black oak, and between the heavy beams the ceiling shows yellow. This yellow runs down to the picture molding, below which the walls are dark amber or saffron yellow in tone. The silk velvet hangings catch this color in a lighter shade, and repeat it in their high lights, being in reality golden brown. The wainscoting gives a still deeper shade to the browns, as it has the dark stain of the ceiling beams, and the Turkish rug on the floor intermingles many rich, soft tones of color in its weave. The architectural detail of the woodwork and the style of the furniture are Gothic in suggestion, and the chairs are upholstered with soft leather in the tone which lies between tan and golden brown. Thus the room holds a mellow glow which brings out the beauty of its crystal and silver with peculiar effectiveness. —New York Tribune.

SMALLEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Two Pigmy Filipinos Who Are to Be Seen at the World's Fair.

Juan and Martina de la Cruz, a brother and sister, were the second and third children in a Filipino family of eight. Their elder brother, living in Manila, is 36 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs 138 pounds. Martina, the next eldest, is 31 years old and 27 inches high. Juan, the next in age, is 29 years old and 29 inches high. Their parents and the five youngest children, all of whom are



JUAN AND MARTINA DE LA CRUZ.

dead, were of average height. Brother and sister are respectively 7 and 9 inches smaller than Gen. Tom Thumb. Juan has been married, and is the father of a boy, 8 years old. He is as large as any child of that age in the islands. His wife, who was a Filipino of normal size, died three years ago. The midgets read and write and perform arithmetical problems in the Visayan tongue, speak the Tagalog lingo, besides Spanish and some English. Even in their own country they were regarded as "freaks." In the showman's parlance, and spent several years giving exhibitions of native and Spanish dances and the acrobatic feats of the southern tribes. About a year ago they went to Manila, where they made their appearance at the American theater before the soldiery of the United States. Soon after their arrival they were secured for the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SIGNALING.

With all the advantages of her enormous resources Russia is almost medieval in many things. For instance, in these days of heliograph, electric lights, signal flags and telegraph the Russians



frequently resort to the old Indian method of signaling with smoke. Great watch towers are erected, equipped with fire baskets filled with material, which, when lighted, gives off a very black smoke. By means of shutters, operated by ropes, the smoke can be made to ascend steadily or in puffs, thus transmitting to distant points the information desired.

Travel in the Holy Land.

Carts, wagons, drays, trucks, etc., are not employed largely in Syria and Palestine. On the farms a wagon of any description is hardly ever seen. Grain is brought in on the backs of camels and donkeys. Delivery wagons are unknown in Syrian cities.

A romantic girl is apt to tire of fiction after she has been married about a year.

It is easy to plan if the other fellow is to pay the bills.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

The Plain Girl's Innings.

"The other day, when our class had its tenth annual luncheon," wrote the Elderly Girl to a friend, "I realized for the first time the advantages of being plain; for while the years had marred the class beauties, leaving the plump girls fat and the tall willowy and scrawny, time seemed to have stood still with the plain girls."

"One of our members in particular, who had been rather remarkable at college for her utter lack of comeliness, actually shone out on this occasion as the belle of the class."

"This girl's name, like her face, was homely, for among the many Ethels and Ediths and Gladyses, she alone was simply 'Mary'—just plain Mary—she had herself, laughing good-naturedly, assumed the pseudonym which clung to her until the day of her graduation."

"Look at Plain Mary" gasped my chum, as a magnificently-gowned creature, with a swish of silken draperies, took her seat to the right of the toast-mistress; 'isn't she elegant?"

"And elegant expressed her, from the chic toque, set at just the right angle on her dark hair, to the tip of her patent leather boots. She had retained her well-proportioned figure and her brilliant teeth—the only beauties she ever boasted—and her complexion, which had always been of the russet orange variety, had worn better than the erstwhile roseleaf skins; in addition, she had acquired the poise, the easy grace, and the taste in dress that sometimes comes with the thirties."

"It needed not the big bunch of violets at her belt when violets were at their highest, to proclaim her prosperity. 'Prosperity' was writ large all over her. Plain Mary had married a railroad magnate."

"As for 'Airy, Fairy Lillian,' a faintly bit of Dresden china, a bewitching little blonde (ten years ago), who had spent her first free year abroad, and who, according to the class prophesies, was to return a duchess—she was teaching in the public schools."

"And Dolores—a dark beauty with glorious eyes, in whom the same seeress had seen the future leader of the Four Hundred, was a stenographer!"

"No one had considered it worth while to foretell Plain Mary's future. Two words we thought would compass it: Old Maid."

"We might have the class prophecy reprinted with a tenth anniversary revision," suggested my chum, as we discussed the unaccountability of things." —Indianapolis News.



If the eldest of several daughters the calling cards should read "Miss Douglas" without the Christian name.

When it is necessary to reply to a wedding invitation the answer should be addressed to the bride's parents or to the one issuing the invitation.

A letter of introduction may be mailed with the calling card inclosed or left in person with one's card; but without calling for the person to whom it is addressed.

Never send a calling card with "regrets or accepts" written across it in reply to a written invitation; as has been stated before a written invitation requires a written answer.

The letters R. S. V. P. stand for the French words: "Repondez, S'il Vous Plait," literally "Answer, if you please." When on an invitation a written answer is required.

Notes between acquaintances may begin: "My dear Miss Gordon," or "Dear Miss Gordon," and in closing "Sincerely yours," "Yours sincerely," or "Yours cordially" may be used.

An informal note written in the first person should be answered in that person; be careful to avoid changing from the first to the third person as is often done through carelessness.

In giving an afternoon tea in order that your friends may meet a friend visiting you the calling card may be used with the hour written upon it and across the top "To meet Miss Barker."

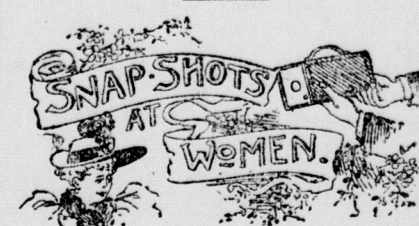
Persons in mourning do not accept invitations; but wedding invitations, marriage announcements and invitations of a general nature are sent to them. Their cards are sent in acknowledgment for such invitations.

Beware of Hot Water.

The too vigorous use of hot water, soap and the complexion brush will soon deprive the skin of its natural oil and cause it to look parched, wrinkled and coarse. There is a vast difference between hot and warm water for facial treatment. The latter is essential to cleanliness, but hot water should only be used occasionally, and then only when absolutely necessary.

Never neglect to follow the nightly face bath with a cold douch, to which may be added a few drops of tincture of benzoin to assist in toning up the skin. Dry the face on a soft damask towel and use the brush only two or three times a week.

If the skin is too dry, obtain a reliable emollient, almond oil is excellent, and use every night after the face bath, rubbing it in well. Use only enough to make the skin smooth, but not greasy. Wipe away any surplus that your skin fails to absorb, with a clean towel.



Among the Japanese one divorce takes place in every four marriages.

Mrs. Polly Card, of Vernon, Mo., is renewing her youth. At 95 years of age she is cutting her second set of "milk" teeth. She has had no natural teeth for thirty years.

In the "sweat shops" of London women make blouses at 36 cents a dozen, and by working from early morning until midnight they can make a dozen. Others make plain shirts at 6 cents a dozen.

Really good paste diamonds are always valuable. A Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald has a parure of fine old Spanish paste of which the value is very considerable. It once belonged to Lady Morgan, the novelist.

In Siam some of the women intrust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it said that the trust is never betrayed. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, which are very careful never to hurt their little charges.

One of the most unique gifts ever received by a bride-to-be are the sables which Baron de Forest has given Miss Ethel Gerard. They are of wonderful softness and are black as coal, without any suggestion of brown. They are said to be the finest in England.

Miss Elizabeth Cogley, telegraph superintendent of the Union station in Harrisburg, Pa., has been an operator there for thirty-five years and has been in the continuous service of the Pennsylvania for forty-three years. Miss Cogley received President Lincoln's message calling for volunteers in Pennsylvania. She is 66 years old.

There is an exquisite charm about a neatly dressed woman. She does not wear her hair twisted up carelessly, as if just about to fall over her shoulders. Her gloves are not ripped at the seams, nor are any buttons missing from her boots. Her veil does not reveal a hole over her chin, nor does the binding of her skirt show ragged in places.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison recently visited the reform school for boys in Plainfield, Ind., and became interested in a colored lad named Alexander Baker, who had been sent there as an incorrigible. Mrs. Harrison was convinced that he would respond to kindly influence, and when he was paroled took to her home, where he will be trained as a house servant.

All in White.

Great minds seem in favor of white when worn by lovely women. The late Mr. Gladstone used to say that a woman, however old, always looked her best in white satin. And Ouida, the novelist, also declares that all women should wear white. By the way, Russian mondaines seem to be of Mr. Gladstone's opinion, for the court ladies at St. Petersburg constantly appear in white, and wear it even at an advanced old age.

White has certainly a way of suiting itself to different faces, characters, and circumstances. "The babe, the bride, the quiet dead"—these, we know, are each dressed in snowy white.

In every day life, the brunette with bright eyes, the fair girl with golden hair, the pretty poudree in her Watteau costume, or the older woman with her soft waves of silver hair—one and all look their best in the "white samite, mystic, wonderful," that has gained the approval of poets, novelists and statesmen. But the study of white is a science in itself.

Affinities.

When first we met it seemed to me I'd known her all my life, and she—Well, she declared, 'twas Fate's own hand.

That had our happy meeting planned. Our inspirations double came; Her thought and mine were just the same.

In every wish of mind and heart Each was the other's counterpart.

Of all my dreams of love or hate She owned the perfect dicate. The gods had sought to intertwine The purpose of her life and mine. Each of us felt, within the heart, We could not live our lives apart. And so, it scarcely need be said That shortly she and I were wed.

The years drag past; I find that I Am tired of a cloudless sky. I'd like my wife much better if Just now and then a little tiff Of storm our calm would disarrange And alter things. I sigh for change! And she—she feels the same, of course—In fact, she's sued for a divorce. —Town Topics.



Miss Hapgood tells how she escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes and ovaries), which is a most distressing and painful ailment, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1032 Sandwich St. Windsor, Ont.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

Society permits the millionaire to wear overalls on the street but the \$40 a month clerk must not dress so shabbily.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An old maid said that matrimony is merely speculation, but she stayed on the market too long.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The world expects you to succeed and does not like to hear reasons why you did not.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1900.

Work is kind to its friends and harsh to its enemies.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It requires so much force to keep some men's jaws going that they have no power left for anything else.

Ten thousand dollars is offered for a clerk—who has gone to Canada.

SURE INDICATIONS OF BAD BLOOD

OLD SORES, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES

The best evidence of a bad condition of the blood and unhealthy state of the system, is an old festering sore, running ulcer, or abscess. They show the bodily impurities are not passing out through the proper channels, but are left in the system to clog and poison the blood. So thoroughly does the poison permeate the system that every little scratch, cut or bruise inflames and festers. Everything about an old sore or ulcer suggests disease. They affect the general health, they require constant attention, and are a source of anxiety and trouble all the time, and in some cases highly offensive. There is danger, too, of these places becoming cancerous if not treated promptly and in the right way. Washes, salves and ointments are good for external use, but they can't stop the discharge or change the condition of the blood, and for this reason the sore never heals permanently.

Not until the blood is purged of impurities and the system cleansed of all harmful substances should the ulcer heal, or the effect upon the system might prove disastrous. S. S. S. goes into the circulation and searches out and removes the cause of the old sore and invigorates and builds up the polluted, sluggish blood again, and as the poisonous matter is driven from the system the sore begins to heal, new flesh forms and the place is soon covered over with fresh skin and the sore is gone for all time. Where the constitution is chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses, carbuncles, boils or other severe skin eruptions, S. S. S. will build it up again and stimulate and strengthen all parts of the system. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It is unequalled as a Blood Purifier and invigorating tonic. Do not depend upon local remedies alone. Get your blood right, and as it forces out the poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LANGUAGE AS SHE IS SLUNG.

Street the Only Place Where Real Article May Be Heard.

They were enriching the English treasury of figurative speech.

"Gee, I like your work. You seem to think you're all the eggs," said one.

"Oh, I don't know. I s'pose I carry just about as much pressure as you do," said the other.

"Is that so? Turn around and let me look at your steam gauge."

"Oh, it ain't necessary. I don't s'pose I'm no radiator, like you, am I?"

"I know what you are, Jimmy. You are a furnace, but you've got a bum draft."

"Is that so? Well, I don't see no storm doors on your face."

"No? I guess that's becuz your windows is frosty. You want to get somebody to wipe you with a hot cloth."

"Gee, you're full o' comebacks, ain't you? Where's all your medals? Got 'em on the other vest?"

"No, I can't wear 'em. I'm so hot I melt 'em. Feel o' me. I've got on asbestos underclothes."

"They tell me different."

"Yes? Well, that's very lumpy work. They tell me different! You must a' read that on some wrapper."

"Don't let that annoy you. No matter where I get 'em, I can pass 'em back to you every once in a while."

"Oh, I don't know."

"Oh, I guess yes. You know, you ain't the north pole. You can be reached."

"Yes? Well, you ain't the only shirt in the laundry, neither. You can be done up."

"Yes, easy—but not by the boy that drives the wagon."

"Huh!"

"Huh!"—New York Press.

Picture Hats in Theaters.

It is announced that further attempts are to be made to cope with the hat nuisance at matinees by providing cloak rooms free of charge. Something also might be done by improving the quality of the plays presented. There is a good deal in the retort of the lady with the picture hat, who, on being told that those behind her could not see, said that they were not missing much.—London Punch.

A Heart Story.

Folsom, S. Dak.—In these days when so many sudden deaths are reported from Heart Failure and various forms of Heart Disease, it will be good news to many to learn that there is a never failing remedy for every form of Heart trouble.

Mrs. H. D. Hyde, of this place, was troubled for years with a pain in her heart which distressed her a great deal. She had tried many remedies but had not succeeded in finding anything that would help her until at last she began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills and this very soon relieved her and she has not had a single pain or any distress in the region of the heart since. She says:—"I cannot say too much in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the greatest heart medicine I have ever used. I was troubled for over three years with a severe pain in my heart, which entirely disappeared after a short treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Swearing Spoils Horses.

A well-known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."

FROM CALF OF THE LEG TO ANKLE A SOLID SORE.

New Castle, Pa., July 29, 1903. Three years ago a common heel appeared on the calf of my limb. Not yielding to simple home remedies, I consulted a physician, who prescribed a poultice, flax seed, supposedly. By some fearful mistake I was given corrosive sublimate, and after having it on for a few minutes I could endure the pain no longer, so took off the application and found that my limb from the calf to the ankle was in an awful condition. I immediately sent for another physician, who told me I had been poisoned. My limb from the calf to the ankle was one solid inflamed sore. I was advised to begin S. S. S., and improved rapidly under its use, but about this time I had an attack of typhoid fever, and this led me to the original sore. This, of course, caused a back set, but having confidence in the ability of S. S. S., I began it again as soon as I was over the fever, and to my surprise the sore was completely and permanently cured. Two years have elapsed, and I have never had a return of the trouble. MRS. K. A. DUFFY, 214 W. Washington St.

for all time. Where the constitution is chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses, carbuncles, boils or other severe skin eruptions, S. S. S. will build it up again and stimulate and strengthen all parts of the system. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It is unequalled as a Blood Purifier and invigorating tonic. Do not depend upon local remedies alone. Get your blood right, and as it forces out the poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

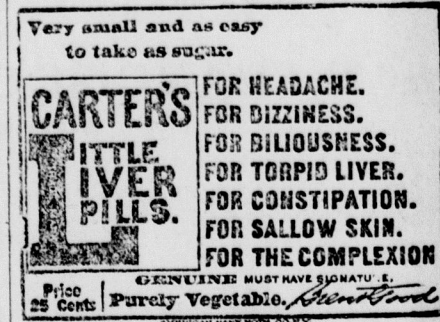
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Men generally get to high stations by climbing while other men sleep.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

The greatest people are the most modest and free from display.

I had Rheumatism and Neuralgia—something fierce. I'm so glad I'm all right now, that I just want to tell everyone I meet how I knocked it. Write me and I'll be only too glad to tell you about it for nothing. David Worth, 104 Park Hill Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

IS CABBAGE DEADLY?

Alarming Reports Concerning the Vegetable and Worm.

Whether or not the cabbage grower should be consumed with remorse more than other mortals has long been a subject of interested speculation. In one way and another he probably contributes far more than one man's share to the general fund of humanity's miseries. Think, for instance, of a cabbage farmer who plants, as many of them do, 500 acres of that obstreperous vegetable. Upon such an area no less than 1,500,000 heads of cabbage might be grown; and when boiled with the accustomed portions of corned beef 1,500,000 heads of cabbage are susceptible of carrying mental gloom and physical distress into half the homes of a nation. Not until recently, however, has a crime more serious than the wholesale dissemination of indigestion been laid at the door of the cabbage. But dispatches sent out of Georgia during the last few days have stated that certain districts there are being fairly decimated by the cabbage-eating habit.

Persons from White, Towns, Union, Dawson, Forsyth and other counties have reported fearful mortality from this cause. At first, it is said, the deaths were not understood. Then it was observed that all of them followed quickly upon the eating of cabbage. Then one farmer discovered, while gathering a head of cabbage, a worm about "two inches long and about the size of a needle." This fearsome insect was sent to the State chemist, who promptly reported that it contained enough poison to kill fifteen persons.

The mystery was a mystery no longer. A further investigation developed the fact that vast numbers of the Georgia cabbages were infected with the poison-laden reptiles, which, long as they were, were of such attenuated bodies that few housewives might be expected to detect their presence before serving them, no less than their vegetable habitant, up to a hungry and unsuspecting family. Of course, it will be observed that these cabbages were Georgia cabbages, which may account for a good deal.

Charleston, it will be observed, is one of the greatest cabbage markets in this country, and we are not prepared to pose as apologizers for cabbage as a table food, fairness compels the admission that statistics might be readily collected here to prove that it is not as deadly as the transvaannah folk are trying to make it appear.—Charleston News and Courier.

Pot and Kettle.

The following educational incident takes fair rank among the humor of the age:—

A young German studying in this country had received back his theme from his instructor in English. On it were some notes in red ink, which the student could not decipher. Accordingly he took it to the tutor in order that he might not miss some important advice.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but I can't make out this correction here. It's—it's a little hard to read."

The instructor took the theme, scowled at it critically, and then said, with some show of irritation,—

"Why, it says—it says, 'Write more legibly!'"

Typhoid Fever.

The average mortality from typhoid fever is three times as great in American as in European cities. The cities in the United States which suffer most from the disease are Washington, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Providence, in that order.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT PROGRESS.

Has Emerged from Bankruptcy to a Position of Financial Strength.

The progress made by the South since the civil war has been phenomenal. Instead of a few disjointed and poorly equipped railroads she has several trunk lines, constructed and equipped according to modern methods and standards, penetrating every section of the South. Old mines are being developed according to new methods and new ones opened, and both are pouring out coal and iron.

The cotton crop has reached an extent and value undreamed of a few years ago, and cotton manufacturing has developed into an immense business, with almost unlimited prospects of expansion.

Pig iron and coal, as two of the principal bases of industry, illustrate accurately the progress and development of a country. The pig iron production of the South in 1880 was 397,000 tons, or about 10 per cent of the entire product of the United States. In 1890 the South produced 1,700,000 tons, while in 1903 the South produced 3,500,000, or 20 per cent of the entire production of the United States for 1903, which is within 200,000 tons of the production of the entire country in 1880. The production of pig iron in the South in 1903 was about nine times what it was in 1880.

The development of the cotton mill interests of the South has been even more rapid than that of iron and coal. In 1880 the South had invested in cotton mills \$21,000,000; in 1890, \$60,000,000; in 1900, \$112,000,000, and at the present time \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

The relative growth of this industry in the South, as compared with New England, is shown in the fact that in 1892 the consumption of cotton in Northern mills was 2,190,000 bales and in Southern mills 686,000 bales, while for the crop year of 1903 the consumption in Northern mills was 1,967,000 bales and in Southern mills 2,000,000 bales, or three times what it was in 1880.

Connected with the development of cotton has been the increase in the manufacture of cotton seed oil and kindred products. In 1880 there were 40 cotton seed oil mills in the South, with a capital of \$3,500,000; to-day there are about 700 mills, with a capital of more than \$50,000,000.

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

Dey say dat Solomon wuz a wise man—en yit he spent half his life gittin' married!

Trouble makes us take ter de woods. But no matter fer dat—dey's too much dust in de middle ere de road, anyhow!

Some folks is so fond er quolin', dey'll raise sand at de resurrection, en tell de Angel Gabrul he's a old blow-hard!

De ole-time religion don't stan' much show wid some er de young preachers in dis day en time. W'en de old-fashion bretherin goes ter meetin' now, dey mos' ingenuerly hez ter ax de sexton ter show 'em de way home.—Atlanta Constitution.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good; no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAINES, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Coal Made from Peat.

A firm in Kent, Eng., has devised an electrical process for converting ordinary peat into firm, smokeless steam coal at a moderate cost.

The peat is cut and excavated by machinery, loaded into dumping cars, which convey it to the plant, where it is packed into rotary iron cylinders. The cylinders being rotated at high velocity, the centrifugal pressure, aided by an interior bending device, expels nearly all of the 80 per cent of water in the material. Electrodes connected with a dynamo are then inserted in the cylinders in such a manner that the mass of dried peat completes the electrodes. The resistance offered by the peat, like the filament of an incandescent lamp, generates heat which carbonizes the material, producing a mass of disintegrated black globules. From the cylinders the carbonized material passes to machines which knead it into a putty-like mass, which is then pressed into briquettes or left to dry and harden in masses, which are broken into lumps, screened and graded like ordinary coal.

Know the Symptoms.

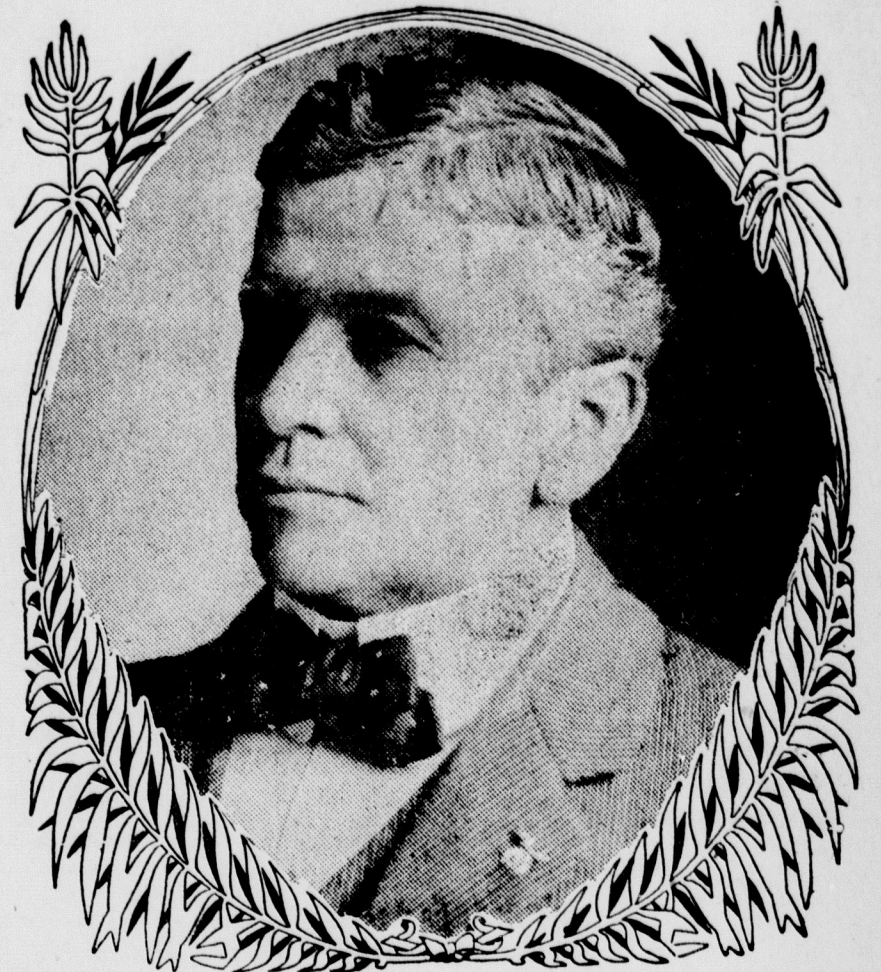
"Shall I leave the hall lamp burning, ma'am?" asked the servant girl.

"No," replied Mrs. Jaggaby, "my husband won't be home until daylight. He kissed me five times before he left the house this morning; besides, he gave me \$30 for a new bonnet."

A sack of flour and a barrel of potatoes will convert a poor family quicker than a carload of gospel tracts.

A MICHIGAN MAYOR SAYS:

"I Know Pe-ru-na is a Fine Tonic for a Worn Out System."



Hon. Nelson Rice of St. Joseph, Mich., knows of a large number of grateful patients in his county who have been cured by Peruna.

Hon. Nelson Rice, Mayor of St. Joseph, Michigan, writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your efforts to win the confidence of the public in need of a reliable medicine. I know Peruna is a fine tonic for a worn out system and a specific in cases of catarrhal difficulties. You have a large number of grateful patients in this county who have used Peruna and have been cured by it, and who praise it above all other medicines. Peruna has my heartiest good wishes."

—NELSON RICE.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Weak Nerves, Poor Digestion, Impure Blood, Depressed Spirits.

The sun has just crossed the equator on its yearly trip north. The real equator is shifted toward the north nearly eighteen miles every day. With the return of the sun come the bodily ills peculiar to spring. With one person the nerves are weak; another person, digestion poor; with others the blood is out of order; and still others have depressed spirits and tired feeling.

All these things are especially true of those who have been suffering with

catarrh in any form or la grippe. A course of Peruna is sure to correct all these conditions. It is an ideal spring medicine. Peruna does not irritate—it invigorates. It does not temporarily stimulate—it strengthens. It equalizes the circulation of the blood, tranquilizes the nervous system and regulates the bodily functions. Peruna, unlike so many spring medicines is not simply a physic or stimulant or nervine. It is a natural tonic and invigorator.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The Economy of Modern Methods.

The coke used in iron furnaces is made in the most approved manner. Coal straight from the mines is passed through a plant costing many thousands of dollars, which saves all the volatile portion. The tar and ammonia are washed from the smoke, the latter being crystallized into sulphate of ammonia and the former being made into pitch and creosote. The gas from these ovens is then conducted to the blast furnaces, where, in the process of iron making, it is forced through molten metal. Even then it is not allowed to escape, but is made to do service in heating boilers for generating power-producing steam. Each ton of coal thus treated yields 10,000 cubic feet of gas, 20 pounds of ammonia and 100 pounds of tar. The ammonia is used for refrigeration and fertilization; the tar is taken by roofing plants; and even the slag, the scum of the molten iron, is utilized in the manufacture of cement. About the only waste element is the heat escaping from the cooling ingots of iron, and some enterprising genius may yet devise a plan of storage battery whereby this lost energy may be used to hatch our chickens.

It costs more every year to give children a better time than it cost the year before. Happiness with a corn cob or rag doll is becoming a tradition, even in the poorest districts.

The so-called oil of roses is manufactured from the grass Andropogon schoenanthus.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough." MRS. DELIA MCWELL, Newark, N. J.

for

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

"What's in a name?" Well, William, think of the bother to busy men were "Old Gilt Edge" changed to another name—any other name—well, William?

Stone bruises have led so many feet to places of fame.

Perfection in all things is desirable Old Kirk Whisky comes nearer perfection than any other brand. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

If you value life, don't squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

Improve your health by drinking Miller's Milwaukee Beer. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50

UNION MADE SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Calkskin, which is every where conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Fast Color. Quality used. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DON'T! BLIND YOURSELF

To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

KEELEY TREATMENT

which has been a success for a quarter of a century and endorsed by the U. S. Government. Printed matter in plain envelopes sent free upon application.

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You Can Make \$3 to \$10 a day fitting glasses. Our 16 page FREE EYE BOOK tells how. We give complete instructions for testing eyes, fitting glasses, and furnishing all goods. Write for our book and letters from some of our successful representatives. The Clie Optical Institute, 1638 Market St., San Francisco

S. F. N. U. No. 18, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Takes root. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.